



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javasche Gouvernements Courant geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1812. [NO. 22.]

To
H. W. MUNTINGHE, Esq.
Vice-President in Council,
BATAVIA.

Sir,
Being of opinion that the necessary Funds for completing the new Road from Batavia to Cheribon through Crawang may be most advantageously raised by means of a Lottery, I have the honor to enclose the Draft of a Scheme for the same which I have approved; and I request that you will be pleased to give the necessary instructions for the due publication of the same in the Government Gazette in English and Dutch, and that translations thereof in the Malay and Chinese languages may be circulated in Batavia.
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
THO. S. RAFFLES.

SAMARANG, }
July 14, 1812. }

FIRST Java Lottery, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROAD BATAVIA AND SAMARANG.

SCHEME
FOUR Thousand Tickets at 25 Spanish Dollars each, 100,000.

PRIZES	
1 Prize of	25,000 Sp. dls.
1 Ditto	16,000
1 Ditto	8,000
9 Do. at 2,000 Sp. dls. each	18,000
22 Ditto 500	11,000
70 Ditto 100	7,000
200 Ditto 25	5,000

90,000
Applied to the expenses of }
the Lottery and the pur- }
pose above mentioned... }
10,000
100,000

The Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-house, Batavia, by the Orphan Children, on the 1st September next, in the presence of a Commissioner—and it will continue twice a week until the whole Tickets are drawn. The Holder of the Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to the Prize of 8,000 Spanish Dollars. The Tickets are to be paid for in Silver Money, and the Prizes will be paid in the same at the expiration of one Month after the drawing of the Lottery.

Such Tickets as remain unsold a week before the drawing commences will be raised in price.
Tickets may be had on application to the Commissioners, and a proportion will be transmitted to the Chief Civil Authorities at Samarang and Sourabaya, to whom applications are to be made in the Eastern Districts.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Commissioners for the management of the Lottery, Messrs. Charles Assey and J. G. Bauer, by one of whom the Tickets will be signed.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES ASSEY,
Commissioner.

SAMARANG, }
July 13, 1812. }

BLANK FORMS.
BLANK POWERS of AT-
TORNEY, BONDS and
BILLS of LADING, may be had
at the Gazette Office.

EERSTE Javasche Lotery, TOT EEN FONDS VOOR DE VERBETERING DER WEG TUSSCHEN BATAVIA EN SAMARANG.

ONTWERP.

Vier Duizend loten a 25 Spaansche Dalers ieder	100000.
Pryzen	Sp: Dal:
1 Prijs van	25000.
1 dito	16000.
1 dito	8000.
9 dito. — 2000 sp: dal: ied:	18000.
22 dito — 500. — — —	11000.
70 dito — 100. — — —	7000.
200 dito — 25. — — —	5000.

90000.
10'000.
100000.

De trekking der Lotery zal beginnen den 1ste September aanstaande op het Stad-huis te Batavia, en geschieden door Weeskinderen ten bywezen van een Commissaris, twee keeren in de week, tot alle de loten zullen zyn getrokken.

De houder van het 50ste lot, dat op den laatste trekking zal getrokken worden, zal de prijs van 8000 Sp: Dal: ontvangen.

De loten zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld, en de pryzen in de zelfde specie uitbetaald een maand na de trekking der Lotery.

De loten welke een week voor den eersten trekking nog onverkocht mogten blyven, zullen in prijs verhoogd worden.

Een ieder zal loten kunnen bekomen op aanvraag aan de Commissarissen, en er zullen evenredige heffingen aan de eerste civile ambtenaren te Samarang en Sourabaya gezonden worden, aan wien men zich in de Oosterste districten tot dat einde zal kunnen adresseren.

De Heeren C. Assey en J. G. Bauer, zyn benoemd tot Commissarissen voor de directie der Lotery, en zal ieder lot door een derzelven zyn geteekend.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur.

CHARLES ASSEY, Commissaris.

SAMARANG, }
den 18 Juli 1812. }

ADVERTENTIE.

WORDT hierby bekend gemaakt, dat op den 1ste September aanstaande, voor het Stadhuis te Samarang, by publicque vendutie zullen worden verkocht de onder volgende geconcedeerde publicque gebouwen, te weten:

Het oud Gouvernements Huis in de Stad Samarang.

Het gebouw bekend onder de naam van het Artillerie Marine School.

Het gebouw bekend onder de naam van de Kerk der Protestanten, met de byzondere gebouwen en grond.

De conditien hiervan zullen op den dag van verkoop worden bekend gemaakt, Batavia, den 23ste July 1812.

ADVERTEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, a Duty of Eight per cent will be levied on the importation of China Coffin Planks on the Island of Java.—This Advertisement to have effect from and after the 1st of August next.

(Signed) **F. VON WINEKELMAN,**
Inspector of Forests.

SAMARANG, }
July 18, 1812. }

ADVERTENTIE.

WORDT hierby bekend gemaakt, dat ter opvoiging der Orders van Zyne Excellentie, den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur op den 1ste Augustus aanstaande door den Administrateur der Houtwerken te Samarang; by publicque Vendutie zal worden verkocht eene quantiteit Houtwerken, geschikt tot het bouwen van huizen en het bouwen en repareren van praauwen en kleine vaartuigen, en dat een gelyk assortiment van dezelfde discriptie vervolgens op de diffirente Houtstapelplaatsen langs de kust publicque zal worden verkocht, op zoodanige datums, als hier na zullen worden bepaald.

De Houtwerken zullen by kleine partien worden opgeveild en verkocht by den opslag, tegens directe betaling.

Nader informatie, omtrent de houtwerken welke verkocht zullen worden, te bekomen by den Administrateur der houtwerken, welke de lysten daar van voor den dag van verkoop zal bezorgen.

De gemeente wordt g'informeerd, dat na den nu geannoucerden verkoop, gedurende dit jaar, geene nadere publicque vendutie van houtwerken zal plaats hebben, en het is het verlangen van Zyne Excellentie, den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, dat de respective Residenten zullen zorgen, dat deeze advertentie in de Hollandsche, Maleidsche en Chinese talen in huijne onderscheidene districten behoortlyk worde bekend gemaakt.

(Onderstond) was get.) **WM. ELINT,**
Adm. der Houtw.

Samarang, den 6de July 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad **PIETER VAN HEEMSTEDT CAPPELHOFF**, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvent overledene alhier, en als zodanig Administreerende de Nalatenschap van wylen **Jacobus van den Bogaart**, heeft verleend citatie by Edicte ad valvas Curiae, op en de jegens alle onbekenden, die eenig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de Nalatenschap vermeenzen te hebben.

Zoo is 't dat ik **Willem Antony van den Heuvel**, waarnemend eerste gezworen exploitent van welmelden Hoogen Raad by d.ze dagvare alle onbekende die eenig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de Nalatenschap van voornoemde **Jacobus van den Bogaart** vermeenzen te hebben omme op woensdag den 5 Augustus 1812 des morgens ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia te compareren dan wel gemechtigden te zenden ten einde het eerste default te purgeren, voorts noch hunne actien te justitueeren en te fundeeren sub poena van verstik en inpositie van een eenwag silentium.

Aldus Gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd Batavia den 24 July 1812.

Door my
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL. Expl:

ADVERTENTIE.

OP de Grootte Rivier in het Negotie Huis van J. B. ZIMMER, is te bekopen jongst aangebragte Provisien, mgt het Americaanse Schip **James**; als: baster, hamen, kaasen, roedewyn in bottels, brandewyn, genever, lequeren meel, gezoute speck en vleesch, yzer, touwen, papieren en penne schagten vermezze &c. &c.

Batavia den 24ste July 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

UIT de hand te koop een slave jongen genaamd **Saptoe**, van Boegies zyn de koerier en topologiemaker, te befragen by **A. DAKANAWITZ.**

ADVERTENTIE.

ALZOO den Griffier van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia als Curator der Boedels en nalatenschappen van insolvent overledenen, en als zodanig administreerende de Boedels van **Arend Cornelis**, in leven Stuurman van het schipje de **Harmonie**, **Johan Casper Bernhard**, in leven Capitein Militair, **Rudolf Kock**, in leven Assistent Schryver, **Petrus Henricus Dietz**, in leven Luitenant der Infanterie, **Jacques Corneille La Perzonne**, in leven Krankbezoeker, **Jan de Jong**, in leven Luitenant Militair, **Daniel Henry Talbot**, in leven Onderkoopman, **N. Camil**, in leven Luitenant van de Infanterie, **David Kleeman**, in leven assistent, **Pieter Baumer**, in leven Onderkoopman, **Hermanus Duin**, in leven Onderkoopman, **Willem George Bouwer**, in leven Bottelier in het Provisie Magazyn, **Hermanus Rooda van Velde**, in leven Heliëbierder, **Ursinus Grezenstein**, in leven Luitenant ter Zee, **Daniel Francois van Gryzel**, in leven Ordinair Klerk, **Johannes Kuper**, in leven Boekhouder, **Matthias Dyrheff**, in leven Stuurman, **J. Houthuysen**, **Christian Faupel**, **Ariantje Angelia Martyn**, weduwe **Frans Pieters**, **Henrich Matsky**, in leven Luitenant der Jagers, **Johan Godfried Rittberg**, in leven Luitenant der Jagers, **Johannes Jacobus Mink**, in leven Boekhouder, **George Jacob Schmiigal**, in leven Capitein van de Infanterie, **Pieter Engelbertus Steynou**, **Gummaris Kaors**, in leven Tweede Deurwaarder, **Franciscus Gonzalis**, **J. H. Gratiaan**, in leven Ordinair Klerk, **Charles Francois Fredrich Douart**, **J. L. G. van Zelder**, **Pieter Wynand Saalveld**, **Johan Fransien**, **Jacob Hoensinger**, in leven Sergeant, **Hendrik Warremer**, in leven Kok van het buiten Hospitaal, **Cornel August Mayer**, in leven Boekhouder, **Willem van Cas**, in leven Luitenant van de Infanterie, de weduwe van **Thiel**, de weduwe **Fransien**, **Pieter Wouter van Wyngaarden**, in leven Onderkoopman, **Michael Pieter Fabritius van Tenguagel**, in leven Onderkoopman en Translateur, **J. W. Rudolph**, in leven Onderkoopman, **Abraham Samlant**, in leven geassumeerde Lid in dezen Hoogen Raad, **David van der Beuke**, in leven Luitenant Kwartiermeester, **Philip Joseph Galles**, in leven Finantien Boekhouder, en **Harko Ipsma Vinckers**, aan den zelve Raad by requesten verzocht heeft, Citatien by Edicte ad valvas Curiae ter iadaging van allen en een iegelyk die vermeenzen eenig regt actie of pretentie te hebben op de voorsz. insolvente Boedels.

En dit verzoek aan Welmelde Curator geannouceerd zynde zoo is het dat ik **W. A. van den Heuvel**, waarnemende Deurwaarder en Gezworenen Exploictuur van Welmelde Hoogen Raade, voor de vierde maal ben dagvarende allen en een iegelyk die vermeenzen mogten enig regt actie of pretentie op de voorsz. Boedels te hebben ter rolle van dezen Hoogen Raad tegen Woensdag den 29 aanstaande te Compareren omme het derde default te purgeren voorts te zien dienen van intendith met de verificatien daar toe speciteerende.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd.

BATAVIA, }
den 25 July 1812. }

Door my,

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Expl.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE Landdrost van Krawang, ingevolge daar toe bekome kwalificatie van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur over het Eiland Java, zig met ter woon van Krawang naar Indramayoe hebbende begeeven, verzocht dat alle Officiele en Particuliere Brieven aan zyn adres over Cheribon naar Indramayoe worden verzonden.

VENDU ADVERTISSEMENT.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen Vendutie werden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag en Dingsdag den 27ste en 28ste July 1812.

VOOR het Sterfhuis van wylen *Sech Mo Barak Bin Abdulla Barabia*, staande op Padjagalan, van juweelen, goud en zilver-werken, lywaten, slaven, wagens, paarden, Hollands touwwerken en zylen, prauwpapang, djoekoeng en een kruisprauw van 6 coyangs met dies kleine inventaris, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag en Donderdag den 29ste en 30ste July 1812.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van wylen *N. Maas en J. O. Caulier*, staande aan de westzyde van de Teigersgragt, van diverse soorten van lywaten, Reysche-wyn, Hollandsche-azyn, Hollands-water, en andere Negotie-goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 31ste July 1812.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, *Pieter Heemstede van Cappelhoff*, ten overstaan van Heeren Commissarissen uit welmelden Hoogen Raad vendutie gehouden worden, voor het Huis No. 52. staande aan de westzyde van de Groote-rivier, van eenige by wege van Executie achterhaalde goederen als, Chinese huis-meubelen, een parthey beschadigde coffyboonen, lood, koper, en andere goederen meer benevens de hier onder temelden vastigheden

Op Vrydag den 31ste July 1812

IS de Griffier en Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, *Pieter van Heemstede Cappelhoff*, van meening by wege van Executie, ten overstaan van Heeren Commissarissen uit welmelde Hoogen Raade, in het sequestratie-huis staande aan de westzyde van de Groote-rivier, 's morgens ten 9. uren, by openbare bekkenslag aan de hoogstmeinde te verkopen, de navolgende vastigheden, als.

Voor Reekening van *Sapeodin Badoula, c. s.*

Zeeker erf bebouwd met een Maccassars huis gedeeltelyk van steen en voorts met pannen gedekt staande en gelegen omtrent 1 uur gaans westwaards buiten dese Stad in 't westerveld 't 7de deel van 't blok O. sub No. 327 belend ten oosten met een gemeene weg en sloot of zogenaemde gang *Bappa Tjiena*, ten westen over een sloot met *Matieja*, ten zuiden met *Hatiep Mochamad* en ten noorden met *Junkier Dul Sale*, breed noorden 2. graden, west 2. roeden, mitsgaders diep oost 2. graden, noorden 18. roeden en 3. voeten, en is gemeeten voor aan de oostzyde zonder de gemeene weg dog aan de westzyde met de halve sloot.

Voor Reekening van *Abie Boedien*
Zeeker stuk thuin land met Sirie Boomen beplant, gelegen omtrent 1 uur gaans westwaards buiten dese Stad, aan de noordzyde van de Bacheragtsgragt in 't westerveld 't 8. deel van 't blok P. sub No. 690. belend ten zuyden met de Bacheragtsgragt ten noorden met *Jeremias Jacobus Dominicus*, ten westen met *Ratip Basier* en ten oosten met *Sam Soedin*, breed oost 2. graden, noord 7 roeden, 10 voeten, mitsgaders diep zuyden 2. gr. oost 40. roeden, 9. voeten en is gemeeten aan de oostzyde west en noordzyde met de halve sloot.

Die gading hebben om te koopen kome ter plaate dag en uur voorschreven aanhoren de Condition en doe hun porfyt.
Daar omme is er iemand die eenig regt, actie of toezegging op een of eenigen van de voorschreven erven en gebouwen zou willen pretendeeren, en zich oppeereen tegen deze Executie en verkoping die kome by den voornoemde Sequester verklaaren de reeden van dien.
Aldus geaffigeerd Batavia den 23ste July 1812.

Door My
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Expl:

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN MAITLAND, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment to the Orphan Chamber at Samarang, before the last day of July next, and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment.

Samarang, June 16, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

UIT de hand te koop twee nieuw geboude Tjunias van 5 Coyangs, te bevragen by J. H. De Hooen, op Jaaccatra.
Batavia den 11de July 1812.

FOR SALE A LARGE SIZED JAVA SADDLE HORSE.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY

TO

H. E. HOYER.

Molenvliet, July 24, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. WILLIAM NEATE CHAPMAN and THOMAS RUTTER, beg to inform the Public that they have established themselves as General Agents at Samarang on the Island of Java, under the Firm of

CPAPMAN & RUTTER, for the purpose of disposing of such Consignments as may be made to them and transacting such Agency business as they may be favored with.

Batavia, 17th July, 1812.

THE

HURKARU

Bengal Annual Directory,

FOR A. D. 1813.

CONTAINING an Almanac for the Year, correct Lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Establishment at the Presidency of Bengal, including all the other Lists and Regulations usually published, &c. &c.

BY GREENWAY AND CO.

TO BE DELIVERED EARLY IN JANUARY, Price to Subscribers, Sa. Rs. 8. Subscriptions will be received by the Printer of the Java Government Gazette:

MAY BE HAD

At the Government Gazette Press,

MOLENVLIET,

Price 2 Sp. dols. each,

GRAMMAR RULES

FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE

MALAYO LANGUAGE,

WITH A SHORT

VOCABULARY,

English & Malay.

ADVERTENTIE.

MEVROUW MOM, preceetert uit de hand te koop twee Thuynen op Campong Baro een uur gaans buiten de Stad.

Een steene huis met panne gedekt, en eenige slave vertrekke van Bamboes.
Een Maccassars planken huis en loos en eenige Bamboese vertrekken voor de slaven, te bevragen by J. D. BRUGMAN.

ADVERTENTIE.

TE koop voor afbraak, zeeven steene huizen met pannen gedekt, staande op Bantam, digt by het fort Speelwyk, nagematen door wylen den Commandeur P. P. DE PUY.

Current Value of Probolingo Credit Paper. AT SAMARANG.

IN THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH JULY.

45 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo Credit Paper.

AT SOERABAYA.

50 Rix Dollars Silver for 100 Rix Dollars Paper.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1812.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Adams, to succeed Colonel Gibbs, in the Civil Charge of Sourabaya.
Mr. Hope, Civil Commissioner, to be Resident at Souracarta.
Mr. J. C. Lawrence, to be Resident at Samarang.
Major Raban, to be Resident at Cheribon.
Mr. Thomas McQuoid, to be Landrost at Buitenzorg and Inspector of Coffee Culture throughout the Island.
Lieutenant J. Eckford, to be Assistant to the Resident at the Court of Souracarta.
Mr. Charles Assey, to be Assistant Secretary to Government and Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Samarang, July 11, 1812.

In pursuance of the Instructions of the Supreme Government, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct the following General Order be published for general information.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, March 16, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, considering it to be expedient that the local Government of Java should be empowered to grant the indulgence of furlough to Europe, or of permission to proceed to Sea, to such of the European Officers on duty at that Settlement, whose state of health may render it necessary for them to depart the Island, without waiting for the previous sanction of the Supreme Government. His Lordship in Council accordingly authorizes Furlough, and leave of absence to be granted to Officers of this Establishment so situated, subject to the following regulations.

Officers desirous of obtaining Furlough to Europe, or leave of absence from Java, shall accompany their applications for the same by Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments of the Island, according to the subjoined Forms.

A
Certificate to be furnished by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Corps or Department, to which the party belongs.

I, A. B. Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, do hereby Certify, that (insert the Officer's Rank and Name) of the (Corps or Department) has been for some time in a bad state of health.

From { Chronic Liver, Dysentery, Intermitting Fever, General debility from climate, &c.

and I solemnly declare that according to the best of my judgment, a return to Europe is essentially necessary to his recovery; I therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed thither, on account of his health.

The concurrence of the Superintending Surgeon at Java; or in his absence, of the Senior Surgeon on the spot, in the tenor of preceding Certificate, shall be expressed in one or other of the following Forms, which shall also accompany applications for furlough, to that Government.

From the Medical Department, from all Officers or Medical Staff.

No. 1.

I do hereby Certify, that A. B. is in a bad state of health, and that I think it highly advisable for him to return to Europe, by the first opportunity.

No. 2.

I do hereby Certify, that A. B. is in a very bad state of health, and that I think a return to Europe necessary for his recovery.

No. 3.

I do hereby Certify, that A. B. is in an extremely bad state of health, and that according to the best of my judgment, a speedy return to Europe is indispensably necessary for his recovery.

From the pay Department, as one or other of these forms may be applicable to the cases of individuals.

FORM A.

I hereby Certify, that there are no demands upon the Books of this Office against (insert the Rank and Name of the Officer and the Corps to which he belongs.)

(Signed) *Dp. My. Pay-Mast. Gen.*

JAVA,

(insert date.)

FORM B.

I hereby Certify, that I have taken security from (insert the names of the Securities) for any balance which may be found to be due from (insert the Rank, Name, Corps and Appointment of the Officers) on the final audit and adjustment of the Accounts pending between him and Government.

Dp. My. Pay-Mast. Gen.

JAVA,

(insert date.)

FORM C.

Form of the Security referred to in the preceding, and which is to be submitted for the approbation of Government, previous to the Certificate B. being granted.

In consideration of (insert the Rank, Name, and appointment of the Officer) being allowed by this Government to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health, without a previous Audit and Adjustment of the Accounts pending between him and Government, we (insert the names of the securities) hereby engage to be responsible to the Deputy Military Paymaster General at Java, or to his successors, for every balance which may hereafter appear against the said (insert the name of the Officer) on the final adjustment of the account now pending between him and Government, the decision of the supreme Government in Bengal to be deemed conclusive on all matters relating to the said accounts; and after such decision, the balance thereof if against the said, (insert the name of the Officer) to be forthwith paid by us accordingly to the said or to the Deputy Military Paymaster General at Java, for the time being, on requisition being made to us in that behalf.

JAVA

(insert date.)

(Signatures)

Securities.

Officers either of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's service, having obtained permission from the Commander of the Forces, or the Government of Java respectively to

proceed to Europe on furlough, shall be furnished from the Pay Department of the Island with certificates specifying the dates up to which they have received their pay and allowances, agreeably to the subjoined Forms.

Form of Certificate to be granted to Officers of His Majesty's Service.

I hereby certify, that (insert the Rank and Name of the Officer,) of His Majesty's Regiment of has received from this Department his Company's allowances up to the and King's pay at per diem to the both inclusive, and to no later period.

Pay-Office General, (Signature) Java, Deputy Military Pay-Master General.

Form of Certificate to be granted to Officers of the Honorable Company's Service.

I hereby Certify, that (insert rank and name of the Officer) of the Honorable Company's (insert the denomination of the Corps) has received from this Department, his pay up to and his allowances to both inclusive, and to no later period.

Pay-Office General, (Signature) Java, Deputy Military Pay-Master General.

Furloughs to Europe, or leave of absence from the Island, granted to Officers serving at Java, of the Honorable Company's Service under the present Regulations, shall in every instance be published in General Orders by the local Government, and copies of all such Orders shall be transmitted to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department in Bengal, for the purpose of being submitted for the approbation and confirmation of the Governor General in Council, by the earliest opportunities, accompanied by authentic information of the date of despatch of ships on which Officers or Medical Staff may have departed the Island, in order that it may be ascertained from what date the furlough of individuals are to have effect, and that the same may be expressed in the General Orders which will be issued by the Supreme Government, in confirmation of those by the Government at Java, for the information of the several Departments concerned in Bengal.

The Officer Commanding the Forces on Java, will also transmit to the Adjutant General of the Army in Bengal, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a report of the Officers of the Bengal Establishment, who may have obtained leave to proceed to Europe under the foregoing authority and Regulations.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,

Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

T. O. TRAVERS,

Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

COURT OF JUSTICE AT BATAVIA

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

In our papers of the 30th May and 13th June we presented our readers with two of the most important trials, and have been obliged to suspend the narrative of the others by the influx of intelligence from Europe which called for immediate attention.—We now resume the subject.

On the 16th May two natives, *Kee Ma* and *Ameen*, were brought to trial, charged with the crime of stealing Buffaloes.

The acting Judge Advocate, who opened the pleadings, stated, that on the night of the 6th of February, *Kee Mar*, *Ameen* and three other natives, in pursuance of a plan concerted in the morning of the preceding day, stopped a cart or waggon near the village Kadogon, took away the two buffaloes which were drawing it and carried them into a field at some distance where *Kee Mar* killed them and carried the carcasses to the house of a certain native called *Bappa Nonnu*.

The prisoner *Kee Mar* pleaded guilty. *Ameen* confessed himself guilty, but urged in extenuation of his crime that his meeting with *Kee Mar* and the other three natives was purely accidental, and that he was induced to join them in seizing the buffaloes, by menaces of death in case of refusal and the promise of invitation to a wedding feast if he complied.—He did not however receive any of the flesh.

The first witness for the prosecution, *Sameen*, deposed that on the night of the 6th of February, when going with a waggon and two buffaloes from Koba Juruh towards the bazar Assam, he was stopped on the road near Tanjong Grog by five persons unknown to him, who took the buffaloes from the waggon and drove them off without doing him any harm. That he gave information of what happened to the Mandadoor of Koba Juruh named *Kodja*, who went with him in search of the buffaloes. They found near a morass some remnants of a newly killed buffalo and a little farther, of second. He knew them to be his by skins.

The second witness *Kodja* confirmed upon oath the evidence of the former, adding that he related the circumstances

to the Mandador of Tanjong Grogol, who said the buffaloes which had been killed did not belong to Sameen but had been purchased by Kee Mar, who asked his leave to kill them.

The third witness Bappa Aman, Mandador of Tanjong Grogol, deposed that Kee Mar and Bappa Noma had informed him of their intention to kill two buffaloes for a wedding feast; that on the following day Kodja had informed him of the robbery committed on Sameen; that he then said according to his belief that the buffaloes were purchased by Kee Mar, but that afterwards when he appeared before the Bailluw, with Bappa Noma, Ameen and Kee Mar, the skins were recognized by Kodja and Sameen as being those of the buffaloes belonging to the latter.

The fourth witness Bappa Noma deposed that Kee Mar whose nephew was to be married to the deponent's daughter, had promised for that occasion a buffalo with a certain quantity of rice. That Kee Mar accordingly brought one morning the flesh of a buffalo, and that the deponent was informed about noon that two buffaloes had been taken from Sameen, and that their skins had been found.

The prisoner persevered in denial of the crime.—The Jury found him guilty of stealing buffaloes; and the Court decreed that he be severely whipped and branded on the back on the spot where the crime was committed, and be kept at hard labour in irons for 25 years.

The Court decreed that the prisoner Ameen, being an accomplice, be whipped and labour in irons for one year.

On the 19th, two Chinese, Tjian Kongko and Tjian Tjinko were brought to trial for coining base copper money. The acting Judge Advocate said that on the 3d of February Tjian Kongko was seen carrying a bag covered with an old cloth.—On being asked what he carried, he threw down the bag, which was found to contain false copper coin, and ran away; that his house being searched, a bag and a half of false copper coin and several stamps were found; and that the said Tjian Kongko with the assistance of Tjian Tjinko used these stamps for stamping anew Japan copper coin which he paid away in the bazar of Tanjong.

The prisoner Tjian Kongko confessed himself guilty, saying that he had been impelled to the act by poverty, having a large family to support.

The acting Judge Advocate then stated that Tjian Tjinko assisted the former in the trade of coining and received one third of the profit. The fact was established by evidence on oath, and the stamps being produced in court were acknowledged by the prisoners as the same which they made use of.

Tjian Kongko was condemned to be whipt, branded on the back and kept to hard labour in irons for five years; and Tjian Tjinko to be whipt and branded on the back.—Both culprits to pay the costs of suit.

A native, named Draman, was charged with the crime of extortion. It was stated that on the 16th of September, 1811, being on guard at the custom-house bridge he stopped a vessel belonging to a Chinese, named Oey Tjoe and did not release it till he paid eight Spanish dollars, besides some part of the cargo.—The Chinese Oey Tjoe swore to the truth of this statement.

The prisoner denied all knowledge of the deponent but recollects that on the day above specified he stopped another Chinese with some articles; and his statement being confirmed on oath by Achmet Japa who farther declared that the prisoner had formerly been commandant of a Campong under his orders and is a person of irreproachable character; the Jury gave their verdict—Not guilty.

May 20th.—Castor, a free native was charged with having on the 11th of Aug. 1811, murdered a slave named Panny, belonging to the late Mr. Bolstier whilst he was washing his masters horses, and having afterwards murdered Mr. Bolstier himself and plundered his house at the estate Cajoe Poetie.—The prisoner pleaded—Not guilty.

The first witness for the prosecution, Barend van Thienen, made oath and said that the prisoner was brought to him by the native Lieutenant Boediman on suspicion of having been guilty of the murder of Mr. Bolstier, the deponent's father-in-law and of the slave Panny; and that the prisoner, on promise of being liberated confessed the fact. Two other witnesses swore that they heard the prisoner make this confession.

The fourth witness was present with the deceased Panny, washing the horses; when the robbers approached he ran off, and on his return found Panny dead, from a wound with a crees—but he does not know the prisoner.—The fifth witness, a servant of the late Mr. Bolstier, says that a party of robbers attacked the house and murdered his master and the slave Panny: but he does not know the prisoner.

The first witness for the prisoner, J. B. Zimmer, deposed that the prisoner had served him for about three years and was sent by him on the 6th of August to Pongode in charge of his horses—and that by the evidence of his other servants the prisoner had remained at that place during the retreat. The deponent gave the prisoner a good character.—Six other witnesses deposed to the same effect—Verdict—Not guilty.

To the Editor of the Java Govt. Gazette.

SIR, When biased by Interest, we act upon ourselves to support it with arguments different from our real opinions, we shall soon believe them the genuine sentiments of our hearts—sooner even than we can procure converts to our doctrines amongst others. It is to be regretted that there should be any of so degraded characters, but the number is considerable. We however can scarcely believe that the writer of the paragraph extracted from the Liverpool paper which "a lover of truth" took the trouble to criticise in the letter addressed to the Editor of the Java Gazette published last Saturday, could yet have brought himself to credit such absurdities as there set forth. From its having appeared so quickly, it would seem that the ideas were formed either without consideration or a consideration only of animosity and prejudice. In republishing it here in the form of an extract, little danger was to be apprehended of its being received as the general sentiments. The strongest prejudice runs through the whole of it; even there however it is allowed that the Colony would be advantageous if the Continent received our produce: yet the possession of the Island is a gratification to that writer only that it might be given up at the time that in his eyes it would be of most use to ourselves, that is at a general peace, when the Continent would be in a state to receive the produce.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. servt.
F****R E****R.

Arrivals since our last.

JULY 18.—H. M. ship Modeste, Hon. Captain Elliot, from Samarang.

—20.—H. M. sloop Procris, Captain Foreman, from Minto.—Passenger Lieut. Clode.

Same day, ship Madras Merchant, Capt. Eaton, from Madras 25th Feb.—Cargo, Piece Goods.—Passengers Lady Ramsay, Mrs. McVean, and a detachment of H. M. 59th and 78th Regiments.

—23.—Ship Fleetwood, Captain Green, from Bencoolen, 26th June.—Passengers, Captain Shaw, Bl. Art. and Mrs. McCrohan.

Departures since our last.

July 19.—H. M. ship Cornelia, Captain Owen, for Madras.

Do. 20.—H. M. ship Modeste, Captain Elliot, for Bengal.

Same day.—Schooner Wellington, Captain Cattender, for the Isle of France.

Do. 24.—Ship Thainstone, W. Scott, for Samarang.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads,

H. M. sloop Procris, ship Samdany, do. James Drummond, brig Mary Ann, ship Cheribon, brig Nancy, ship Pekin, schooner Tiger, American brig America, do. ship James, ship Hermes, do. Java, brig Charlotte, Spanish ship Peace and Religion, ship Fleetwood.

MET de aandoenlykste gevoelens heb ik in de laatste Courant gezien een gedicht ter gedachtenis van mynen overleden Broeder den Generaal L. Alberti, openlyk betuige ik den schryver daarvan mynen opregtsten dank.

F. ALBERTI,

Ryswyk den
25ste July 1812.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

London Gazette Extraordinary,
DECEMBER 17.

Downing-street, Dec. 16, 1811.

Captain Tylden, Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir S. Auchmuty, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, this day, with dispatches, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool by Lord Minto and Sir S. Auchmuty, of which the following are copies:—

Wetveerden, August 31, 1811.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatches of the 4th September last, which reached me

after my landing on this Island.—As the Expedition against Java was undertaken by directions from the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General of India, he has required me to detail to him the operations of the troops. Your Lordships will, however, I trust, pardon the liberty I take in enclosing a copy of my letter, and will permit me to add the following general report.—We landed on the 4th instant, within twelve miles of Batavia, which was taken possession of on the 8th, without opposition. On the 10th, the troops had a sharp affair at Weltevreden, with the Elite of General Jansen's army, which terminated in driving them to their strong position at Cornelis. On the 26th, we assaulted the works at Cornelis, which were carried—and the whole army, upwards of ten thousand disciplined men, were either killed, taken, or dispersed, with the exception of a small party of horse that escaped with General Janssens. We killed about 2,000, took three Generals, and 5,000 prisoners—and are now in possession of the whole country west of Cheribon.—I have directed my Military Secretary, Captain Tylden, to wait on your Lordship with this dispatch; and I beg leave to refer you to him, for such further particulars as your Lordship may be desirous of being acquainted with.—I have, &c.

S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut. Gen.
The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c.

N. B. The inclosure alluded to in this letter is the dispatch from Sir S. Auchmuty to Lord Minto, printed with the subsequent inclosures.

Batavia, Sept. 2, 1811.

My Lord,—I have the honour to submit to your Lordship a copy of my letter to the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the 1st September, inclosing his Excellency Sir S. Auchmuty's report of military proceedings in Java, to the 31st August.

Your Lordship will observe, with satisfaction, that the conquest of Java is already substantially accomplished, although the operations of the army have not hitherto been directed to the eastern parts of the island. But a powerful force is now embarking against Sourabaya, where, with the exception of the crews of two French frigates, the enemy have only a small body of native troops.

The armament, which is now proceeding under the personal command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and which may reach its destination in ten days, cannot fail of overpowering any resistance the enemy may make, if any should be attempted, and finally terminating the contest in Java.

An empire which, for two centuries, has contributed greatly to the power, prosperity, and grandeur of one of the principal and most respected States of Europe, has been thus wrested from the short usurpation of the French Government, added to the dominion of the British Crown, and converted from a seat of hostile machination and commercial competition into an augmentation of British power and prosperity.

For this signal, and as your Lordship will collect from the enclosed documents, this most splendid and illustrious service, Great Britain is indebted to the truly British intrepidity of as brave an army as ever did honour to our country; to the professional skill and spirit of their Officers, and to the wisdom, decision and firmness of the eminent man who directed their courage and led them to victory.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, share with me, the gratifying reflection, that by the successive reductions of the French Islands and Java, the British nation has neither an enemy nor a rival left from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn.—I have, &c.

Batavia, Sept. 2. (Signed) MINTO.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 16, 1811.

A dispatch from Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. Stopford, dated on board his Majesty's ship Scipion, Batavia Roads, August 28; after stating the surrender of Batavia, and the successful assault on the enemy's camp, says:—

"Previous to this important and decisive advantage, the General had caused batteries to be erected, consisting of 20 18-pounders, which were entirely manned by 500 seamen from his Majesty's ships, under the direction of Captain Sayer, of his Majesty's ship Leda, assisted by Captains Festing, Acting Captain of the Illustrious; Mansell, of the Procris; Reynolds, of the Hesper; and Captain Stopford, who volunteered his services from the Scipion, where he was waiting for his ship, the Otter.

"The enemy was enabled to bring 34 heavy guns, 18, 24, and 32-pounders, to bear upon our batteries; but from the superior and well-directed fire kept up by the British seamen, the enemy's guns were occasionally silenced, and on the evening of the 25th, completely so; their front line of defence also appeared much damaged, and many of their guns were dismounted.

"The fatigue of the seamen was great, and much increased by being exposed to the hot sun of this climate, for three successive days, during which time the fire was kept up with little interruption, but it was borne with their characteristic fortitude, Captain Sayer, and the Officers abovementioned, setting them noble examples."

RETURN of OFFICERS, SEAMEN, and MARINES, KILLED, WOUNDED, and MISSING, between the 4th and 28th of August, 1811, on shore on the island of Java.

Total 11 seamen, 4 marines, killed; 6 officers, 29 seamen, 20 marines, wounded; 3 seamen missing.—Total, 73.

Names of Officers wounded:—

Otter, waiting to join.—Captain Edw. Stopford, volunteer, borne on board the Scipion, as supernumerary on promotion, severely.

Scipion.—Francis Noble, Lieut. slightly; John D. Worthy, Master's Mate, slightly; Robert G. Dunlop, Master's Mate, slightly.

President.—H. Elliot, Lieutenant of Marines, severely.

Phoebe.—John S. Haswell, Lieutenant of Marines, severely.

Given under my hand, on board the Scipion, in Batavia Roads, 28th August, 1811.

(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD,

Rear-Admiral.

Scipion, Batavia Roads, Aug. 31, 1811.

SIR.—You will be pleased to acquaint my Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I joined the armament under the command of Commodore Broughton, on the 9th instant, off a village called Chillingching, about ten miles to the eastward of Batavia; at which place the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir S. Auchmuty, were landed on the 4th, under the direction of Captain Cole, of his Majesty's ship Caroline, as stated in Commodore Broughton's letter to me of the 9th inst. herewith transmitted.

The General having moved the army through Batavia towards the enemy's positions on the 40th, the ships of war and transports were moved on the same day to Batavia Roads.—The advanced guard of the army on their march, had a very smart skirmish with the enemy, which ended in the flight of the latter, and enabled the General to occupy the important post of Weltevreden, in which were found large supplies of military stores, and excellent cantonments for the troops.

I, at the same time, detached four frigates to blockade the enemy's ships at Sourabaya: keeping two off that port, and two off Grissee. The other ships of war have been assisting in landing the guns, and other army stores, from the transports under the direction of Captain Sayer, of His Majesty's ship Leda.

The particulars of the attack upon the enemy's positions, are stated in my letter of the 28th inst.

The Nisus, President, and Phoebe, joined me from the Isle of France on the 28th inst. Their marines were immediately landed, and most thankfully received by the General, whose army was already much diminished by sickness, particularly amongst the native troops brought from India. I shall ever consider it as a most fortunate circumstance for the success of this expedition, that the Scipion and three frigates arrived from the Isle of France, as they have very materially contributed to ease the press of duty, severely felt in this climate.

Immediately after the conquest of Fort Cornelis, a summons was sent to General Janssens, the Governor of Java, to surrender the island; this being rejected, arrangements are making for sending a considerable body of troops to Sourabaya, which I shall place under the direction of Commodore Broughton, and as it is of great moment, that another body of troops should be sent to Cheribon, to endeavour to cut off the retreat of the enemy from this part of the country, to the eastward, I am happy in having the Nisus, President, and Phoebe, to send upon this service, and Capt. Beaver is directed to join me at the Isle of France as soon as it is completed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD,

Rear Admiral.

Illustrious, off Batavia, Aug. 9, 1811.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your orders and letter by His Majesty's ship Leda, acquainting me with your arrival off Madras for the purpose of co-operating in the expedition against Java, and requesting me to transmit to you such intelligence as may be necessary for your guidance to meet the force intended to act against the island.

Captain Sayer informed me, that he had transmitted you on the 26th ult. by the Dasher, copies of my letters and orders, but I had it not in my power to give you timely notice of the intended point of attack, as it was not determined upon more than 24 hours before the landing took place.

I have now to state my proceedings after joining the Leda with the expedition under my command. On the 3d instant, in the afternoon, we saw the coast about Murderer's Point, & on the following day about 3 P. M. we anchored off the village of Chillingching, in five fathom water, Edam Island bearing N. 40 deg. W. & Tanjong Priock S. W. two miles off shore. The greatest part of the army was landed before dark, without the smallest opposition, and, in the course of the next day, every thing the army required was on shore.

On the 6th, the Leda and the small cruizers proceeded off the entrance of the river Antziol, and we anchored off Tanjong Priock, where the advance of the army took place in the course of the day.

On the 7th, the advance in the night crossed the river Antziol, on a bridge of flat boats, prepared by the navy, under the direction of

Capt. Sayer, of His Majesty's ship *Leda*, and the Commanders Maunsell and Reynolds.

In the morning of the 8th, a flag of truce was sent into Batavia, and a deputation came out from the city, requesting to surrender at discretion, and put themselves under our protection. The General and myself agreed to respect the private property of those inhabitants who remained in the city; and the advance, under the command of Colonel Gillespie, took immediate possession; the men of war and transports in consequence removed from their former anchorage towards Batavia.

I beg to acquaint you, that Captains Sayer, of His Majesty's ship *Leda*; Festing, of the *Illustrious*; and Owen, of the *Barracouta*, had the direction of disembarking the troops, and have since continued attached to the army. The disposition for landing in boats was under the direction of Captain Cole, of the *Caroline*, assisted by the Hon. Captains Elliot, of the *Modeste*, & Pelly, of the *Bucephalus*. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the zeal and ability displayed by all the above-named Officers in the execution of their orders, and that the most perfect harmony has subsisted between the army and navy on all occasions.

I have the honor to be, &c.
W. R. BROUGHTON, Commodore.
The Hon. Robert Stopford, Rear Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

Scipion, Batavia Roads, Sept. 4, 1811.

SIR,—You will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, that Commodore Broughton sailed this morning with the following ships,—*Illustrious*, *Lion*, *Minden*, and *Leda*, and is directed to rendezvous off Grisee, until joined by the transports from this place, conveying the Sepoys and ordnance stores, for the attack upon the enemy's remaining possessions, upon the island of Java, at Grisee and Sourabaya. The 14th regiment of foot, and part of the 78th regiment, with the artillery and field-pieces, are embarked on board the ships of war. Lieutenant General Sir S. Auchmuty purposes sailing to-morrow, in His Majesty's ship *Modeste*, to command the troops. I shall sail at the same time in the *Scipion*. I am in great hopes, that by an immediate and vigorous impression being made by the troops on board the King's ships, and the assistance from the seamen and marines, possession can be gained of these places without waiting for the arrival of the transports, which would render our operations very tedious.

There has been no authentic account received of General Jansen's proceedings since he fled from Buitenzorg, on the night of the 26th of August, but it is conjectured that he is gone to Sourabaya. He was accompanied in his flight by one French General, and 50 cavalry; the remainder of his troops, to the amount of two or three hundred Europeans, consisting chiefly of Germans, refusing to accompany him, have delivered themselves up as prisoners to the British army.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD,
John W. Croker, Esq. Rear Admiral.

His Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, Batavia Roads, Aug. 10.

SIR—I have the pleasure to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed copy of a letter from Captain Sayer, of His Majesty's ship *Leda*, forwarding one from Captain Hoare, of the *Minden*, detailing an account of two contests between 200 soldiers, royal marines, and seamen, landed from the *Minden*, and 500 of the enemy's chosen troops, near Bantam, on the coast of Java; in both of which the French were entirely defeated, with great loss: great praise appears to be due to the Officers and men employed, for the gallantry and zeal displayed by them on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. R. BROUGHTON, Comm.
J. W. Croker, Esq.

His M.'s ship *Leda*, off Batavia, June 11.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from Captain Hoare, relative to two contests with 500 of the enemy's chosen troops, which terminated in a decisive rout and dispersion of the whole, with a loss to the French of about 30 killed and 100 wounded, by 200 soldiers, royal marines, and seamen. Since Captain Hoare's letter to me, this has been ascertained; numbers, beyond the account he gives, being found dead in the jungle. Their defeat was so complete, that they left many of their arms, drums, and military ap-

paratus, even their hats, not 30 of them being able to escape in a body together.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GEO. SAYER.
W. R. Broughton, Esq. Commodore and Senior Officer.

Minden, off Point St. Nicolas, June 6, 1811.

SIR—I beg leave to acquaint you, that the detachment I some time since landed opposite the *Minden*, about half a mile to the eastward of Point St. Nicolas, for the purpose of keeping open the communication with the Pangeran, and procuring supplies for the squalron, was yesterday morning, a few minutes after day-light, unexpectedly attacked by a considerable body of the enemy, on their right, within pistol-shot, which was sustained on both sides, for the space of fifteen minutes, with much obstinacy, when the enemy were repulsed, and retired in confusion.

During the attack, I landed from the *Minden* the remainder of the detachments of the 14th and 89th regiments, with the seamen trained to small arms, to support our brave fellows, whom they had scarcely joined, when our little army, consisting in all of 290 men, were a second time attacked on the left by a fresh body of the enemy coming on in force, & with remarkable steadiness, reserving their fire till within fifteen paces, when a spirited contest commenced, which was in a short time decided in our favour, the enemy finding it impossible to withstand the steady determined fire of British troops.

They were now totally defeated, leaving on the ground 44 of their men (a great proportion of whom were Europeans), with one Captain, two Lieutenants, and their Adjutants; and I have reason to believe that nearly twice that number were wounded, remaining in the jungles, and carried off on bamboos, as seen by the natives.

It is impossible, Sir, after so severe a contest, but to expect some loss, and I have to lament that ours has been considerable, a return of which I have the honor to inclose.

I feel it my duty on this occasion to bear witness to the conduct of the Officers and men in both attacks.

In the first, Captain Robert White, of the royal marines, commanded, assisted by Lieut. McLean and Ensign Jenkins, of the 14th regiment, with Mr. Uppleby, Midshipman of this ship, who had the direction of two field-pieces. I beg to assure you, that I was astonished at the bravery and coolness displayed by those Officers and their men.

In the second attack, the command necessarily devolved on Captain Watson, of the 14th regiment, assisted by Lieutenant Duncombe, of the 89th regiment, Roehford, of the 14th, with Ensign L'Estrange, of the latter regiment.

Captain Watson's conduct on this, as on every other occasion since his embarkation in the *Minden*, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Captains Watson and White, speak in the highest terms possible of the conduct of Officers and men under their command, and I have reason to think they have impressed on the minds of the enemy an opinion of what they may hereafter expect from the conduct of the men employed on this occasion.

The enemy's force consisted of 500 men, commanded by a Colonel, with several field pieces, which could not, from the nature of our situation, be brought into action.

Three hundred of the enemy were thirteen days from Batavia, all picked men, with a great proportion of Europeans; the other two hundred I have reason to believe have been for some time in our neighbourhood.

From information I have just received, it appears the enemy have retreated to Cherie-gong, a post about 15 miles to the eastward of this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.
E. W. HOARE, Captain.
G. Sayer, Esq. Senior Officer of his Majesty's Squadron off Batavia.

P. S.—Of the wounded of the enemy, left on the ground, and now on board the *Minden*, there are Lieutenant and Adjutant Huberdeur, of the 2d regiment of infantry, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 1 private, 3 Malays.

[Here follows a return of the killed and wounded of a detachment of seamen, royal marines, and soldiers, landed from his Majesty's ship *Minden*, 5th June, 1811; on the first attack, 1 seamen, 1 serjeant of marines, 4 privates of marines, 2 rank and file, wounded; on the second attack, 2 privates of marines killed, 2 corporals, and 13 privates wounded.—General Total, 25.]

His Majesty's Ship *Illustrious*, Batavia Roads, August 10, 1811.

SIR—Herewith I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter transmitted by Captain Hoare, of his Majesty's ship *Minden*, from Lieutenant Edmon Lyons, of that ship, detailing an account of his having, with only thirty-four seamen in the launch and cutter, stormed the Dutch fort of Marrack, on the coast of Java, mounting 54 guns, and garrisoned at the time by 180 soldiers, and the crews of two gun-boats. I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that, although the attack was made contrary to orders, yet I cannot refrain from highly approving the gallantry and zeal displayed on this occasion by Lieutenant Lyons, and the petty officers and men under his command, against the very superior force of the enemy.

I have, &c.
W. R. BROUGHTON, Commodore.
John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c.

His Majesty's Ship *Minden*, Straits of Sunda, July 31, 1811.

SIR,—In obedience to your directions to state my reasons for attacking fort Marrack on Tuesday the 30th instant, with two boats crews of his Majesty's ship *Minden*, and to describe the mode of attack; I beg to state as follows:—

1st. I was fully convinced the enemy had no intimation of the expedition being near Java.

2dly. I was well assured that they did not expect them this monsoon; I therefore conceived that an attack on Marrack might draw their forces towards that quarter, and make a favourable diversion. For this reason, I determined to storm it on Monday night at twelve o'clock, which I hope will meet with your approbation. Having made every necessary arrangement during the day, I placed the boats at sun-set behind a point, which sheltered them from the view of the enemy's sentinels.

At half past twelve, the moon sinking in the horizon, we proceeded to the attack, and were challenged by the sentinels; on opening the point, at this instant, a volley of musquetry from the enemy precluded all hope of surprising them; I therefore ran the boats aground, in a heavy surf, under the embrasures of the lower tier of guns, and placed the ladders on them, which were mounted with that bravery inherent in British seamen, whilst a few men, placed for that purpose, killed 3 of the enemy in the act of putting matches to their guns. A few minutes put us in possession of the lower battery, when I formed the men, and stormed the upper one; on reaching the summit of the hill, we perceived the garrison drawn up to receive us; they sustained our fire, but fled from the charge, on my calling to them, that we had four hundred men, and would give no quarter; at one, the other battery, and two gun-boats, opened their fire on us, whilst the remainder of the men were employed in disabling the guns in our possession, and every other part of the battery which it was practicable to destroy, which we had completed by dawn of day, when I judged it prudent to embark. On reaching the boats, I had the mortification to find the launch bilged, and beat up so high with the surf, as to leave no prospect of getting her afloat. I therefore felt it a duty incumbent on me to embark all the men in the cutter. The sun was now rising, and I humbly flatter myself, the momentary gratification the enemy might have felt, by our leaving the launch, must have vanished, when they beheld a small boat bearing away their colours, a public and undeniable testimony of the few men that attacked them, which amounted to 35, including Officers.

Having detailed the particulars of this little enterprise, I beg to point out, in the strongest terms, the conspicuous gallantry of Mr. William Langton, Midshipman, who received a slight wound from a bayonet; and Mr. Charles Henry Franks, Midshipman, a young man of only fifteen years of age, who volunteered to hoist the British flag, a service he performed most gallantly, under a heavy fire.

I hope the above detail will be considered a sufficient panegyric on the bravery of the seamen employed; and have heartfelt satisfaction in adding, we had four men only slightly wounded. I imagine the loss of the enemy must have been severe, but only know of three killed.

Marrack is situated on a promontory, mounting fifty-four guns, eighteen, twenty-four & thirty-two pounders, and garrisoned at that time by one hundred and eighty soldiers, & the crews of two gun-boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.
To Cap. E. W. HOARE. E. LYONS, Lieut.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 17.

Admiralty Office, December 17, 1811.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Broughton, late Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the *Illustrious*, in Batavia Roads, August 10, 1811.

SIR,—You will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed Copies of Letters which I have received from Capt. George Harris, & Robert Maunsell, of His Majesty's ship *Sir Francis Drake*, and the *Procris* sloop, giving an account of the capture & destruction of several gun-boats belonging to the enemy, which, in my opinion, reflects the greatest credit upon the Officers and men employed. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. R. BROUGHTON.

H. M. Ship *Sir Francis Drake*, off Rembang, May 23, 1811.

SIR,—In latitude 6 deg. 85 min. South, and longitude 111 deg. 32 min. East, Rembang bearing S. W. 13 miles, being on my passage, to put in force your order, of the 1st of April 1811, and having been necessitated to anchor during the night of the 22d inst. from contrary winds, and a strong current setting from the Eastward; I had the satisfaction, at day-light, to observe a flotilla of the enemy's gun-vessels, consisting of nine felucca-rigged, and five prow-rigged, at anchor in shore, about three miles from the Drake. At dawn of day, they weighed and stood for Rembang, but were so closely chased, that, by 7 o'clock, three or four well-directed broad-sides brought five of the felucca vessels under our guns to an anchor, which were taken possession of. The others finding themselves cut off from their port, furled sails, and pulled up in the wind's eye of us, direct for the shore, out of reach of our guns. Shoaling our water considerably, made me dispatch Lieutenants Bradley and Addis, & Roch, of the Royal Marines; Messrs. Groves, Horton, and Phipps, Midshipmen, with Lieut. Knowles, Mr. Gillman, and twelve privates of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, in four six-oared cutters and a gig, to board them, the Drake keeping under weigh working up to windward, ready to cover the boats.

It is with peculiar pleasure I have to state, that the undaunted and gallant conduct of this small party of Officers and men, made prizes of all the rest by eight o'clock, without the loss of a man, notwithstanding a sharp fire of grape from several pieces of ordnance, with continual musketry, which commenced the moment the boats got within grape-shot distance, and did not discontinue till our seamen laid their oars in to board, when the crews of each vessel either jumped overboard, or went on shore in their boats.

I am sorry to state the loss of the enemy must have been great, as their boats being small and overloaded with men, arms, and ammunition, many were capsized, and most of the men in them (as well as those that jumped overboard) drowned; the scene I understand was truly piteous, as the officers commanding the boats were prevented from affording that relief which humanity would have dictated, from having to launch two of the felucca vessels off the beach, in the face of a brisk fire of small arms, from the men who escaped and fled into the jungle.

From the quarter-deck of the *Sir Francis Drake*, being an eye-witness of the conduct of this brave detachment, I beg leave to represent it in terms of the highest praise.

The enclosed is a list of the vessels burnt, their force, &c. &c. I lament the nature of my orders would not allow me to preserve the nine felucca-rigged vessels for the use of the expedition, being all new, only launched fifteen days, and, in my opinion, the best built gun-boats I ever saw: they are eighty feet long over all, seventeen broad, and pull sixty oars each, and are fitted to carry a seven-inch howitzer aft, and a twenty-four pound carronade forward, but only one was found with her guns on board; and as her sailing is but very little inferior to the Drake's and causes little or no delay, I have kept her as a dispatch tender. Whether the guns of the others were hoisted overboard, or
(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENYLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENYLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inlichting omtrent de termen van Intersubscriptie en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertissementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voorgezond, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien huns Couranten niet op de behooryken tyd ontvaangen, worden verzagt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1812.

(Continued from this day's Gazette.)

whether they were going to be gunned is matter of doubt, as the enemy did all they could to burn, sink, and destroy, before they left them. They were from Rembang eight days, had been on a cruise to Joannia, but were then bound to Sourabaya, commanded by a Captain Orning, who either escaped on shore, or was drowned.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE HARRIS.

To Commodore W. R. Broughton, Senior Officer in the command of His Majesty's Ships and vessels employed in the East Indies.

[Here follows a list of 14 gun vessels and armed prows taken and burnt.]

His Majesty's Sloop Procris, off the Mouth of Indramay River, July 31, 1811.

SIR.—I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders, I proceeded in shore, and at day-light this morning, discovered six gun-boats, with a convoy of 40 or 50 prows, close in with the mouth of Indramay river, upon which we immediately weighed and ran into one quarter less three fathoms water, and were scarcely within gun-shot of the gun-boats, finding our fire made very little impression on them, and conceiving the destruction of this force to be an object of considerable importance, I proceeded to the attack of them with the boats of His Majesty's sloop under my command, together with two flat boats, an Officer, and 20 men, of his Majesty's 14th regiment, and an Officer and the same number of men from his Majesty's 89th regiment, and succeeded in boarding and carrying five of them successively under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, their crews jumping overboard, after having thrown their spears into the boats; the sixth blew up before we got alongside of her. The whole of the convoy on their first seeing us, hauled through the mud up the river, or they must also have fallen into our hands. The gun-boats carry each of them one brass 32-pound carronade forward, and one 18-pounder ast, with (as appears by the papers found on board,) upwards of 60 men each; they are excellent vessels, and in my opinion, might be found of considerable service to the expedition.

In performing this service, I am happy to observe, that our loss has been comparatively small, when it is considered that the boats, during the whole time of their advancing, were exposed in the open day, to the fire of 12 guns of the calibre I have mentioned, and a constant fire of musketry, (the gun-boat which blew up being of equal force with the rest.)

I cannot conclude without performing the pleasing duty of noticing the very steady and determined bravery of every Officer and man employed on this service. From Mr. Majoribanks, my first Lieutenant, I have received that able support I had reason to expect, from his general good conduct whilst under my command and I cannot too strongly mark the high sense I entertain of the gallantry of Lieutenant H. J. Heyland, of His Majesty's 14th regiment, and Lieutenant Oliver Brush, of his Majesty's 89th regiment, their keeping up a steady well directed fire of musketry from the men under their respective commands, must have proved considerably destructive to the enemy. I have also to express the satisfaction I felt in the steady behaviour of Messrs. George Cunningham, William Randall, and Charles Davies, master's-mates, supernumeraries on board the ship for a passage to join the Commander in Chief, and the other Petty Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, seamen, and soldiers; in short, the conduct of the whole was such as to make me feel confident, that had the force opposed been considerably greater, it would have met the same fate. Inclosed I transmit a list of the wounded on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. MAUNSELL, Commander.

To George Sayer, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Leda.

LIST OF WOUNDED.—Mr. William Randall, Master's mate, slightly; William Jenkyns, Quarter Master, dangerously; James Feyre, Boatswain's mate, slightly; William Roberts, captain of the after-guard, badly; John Kelly, seaman, slightly; George Bowis, ditto, slightly; Thomas Hynes, ditto, slightly; William Adney, ditto, slightly; Adam Marlton, boy, slightly; 89th Foot, Richard Habe, Private, badly; 14th Foot, William Heath, corporal, slightly.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, Sept. 16, 1811.

The Commander in Chief has observed with much regret, that a practice prevails in the Army, of recommending Officers who have by their misconduct rendered themselves obnoxious in the regiments to which they belong, to be removed by exchange to other corps.—A moment's consideration must convince the Commanding Officers,

that when Officers may be deemed unfit to serve in any particular corps, they must be equally unfit to serve in any other of his Majesty's Regiments; and that on these occasions, through a misplaced lenity towards an undeserving individual, they are, in fact, doing a manifest injury to the service at large. In order to put a stop to this practice, by which improper characters are, in some cases, not only screened from justice, but retained in the army, to the prejudice of discipline, and to the disgrace of the military profession, his Royal Highness commands, that with every paper recommending an exchange, a certificate shall be forwarded by the Colonel or Commanding Officer, to the following effect:—

"I, A. B. Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major, or Capt. commanding the Regt. do hereby certify on my word and honor as an Officer and a Gentleman, that the exchange recommended in the papers now accompanying this Certificate, does not originate in any Regimental proceeding of any kind, or in any cause affecting the honour and character of, nor are there any grounds of personal objection to the individual of which I am aware, that have in the smallest degree induced an application for such exchange."

No recommendation for an exchange will hereafter be attended to, unless accompanied by a certificate, according to the above form, addressed to the Commander in Chief, through his Military Secretary.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

THE STATES OF JERSEY.

BY THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY, IN THE YEAR 1811, THE 21ST DAY OF SEPT.

The States have been this day convoked, at the instance of his Excellency Lieutenant General Don, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this island. His Excellency has communicated to the States a letter from the Secretary of State, acquainting him, that the enemy meditates an attack upon this and the adjoining island. The Commander in Chief also communicates to the States the orders he had given in consequence of this information, both respecting the troops of the line and the militia, and the different preparations he had made in the event of an attack. The States could not avoid observing, that in the wisdom of the measures his Excellency had taken, with so much promptitude, for the event of an attack, nothing necessary for such a crisis has escaped his vigilance and foresight; and they offer him their most sincere acknowledgements for this new proof of his attention, and of his indefatigable zeal for the safety of the country, in addition to so many others which had already acquired for him by the justest title the love and gratitude of the inhabitants. The States feel themselves infinitely flattered by the confidence which the Right Hon. Secretary of State has in the loyalty and approved zeal of the inhabitants of this island, and they pray his Excellency to assure him that this confidence shall never be disappointed. Their ancestors, who, in the most stormy times have given proofs of their attachment to their Sovereigns, and of their inviolable fidelity, have given to their descendants an example which they will ever follow from duty and from inclination. The greatest sacrifices will cost them nothing in the imitation of so fine a model; to preserve them to themselves, and to transmit to their posterity the precious happiness they enjoy under the mildest and most happy of Governments. His Excellency is, without doubt, persuaded that the States will eagerly enter into his salutary views, and second his efforts to put the place in the best possible state of defence. Animated by these sentiments, and regarding the fortress on the mount of St. Hilier as a most important point of defence; and considering that the advancement and completion of the works of that fortress, are most essential to the preservation of the island in general, they offer their services to his Excellency, to be employed in whatever manner he may think they can be useful towards this object, and they invite their fellow citizens to assist, by their bodily labour, their horses, carts, and waggons, when they shall be called upon by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The States repose with the most perfect confidence, on the paternal care of the Government for the protection and the necessary aid for the defence of the island in this critical period; and they have no doubt that his Excellency the Commander in Chief will make such representations on that head as circumstances shall appear to require. This act shall be printed and published.

JEAN DE VEULIE, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN DOYLE, BART. AND E. G. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY, AND COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY, &c.

"Whereas certain intelligence has been received of an intended attack of the enemy

upon this Island, Lieutenant General Sir John Doyle, feeling the most perfect reliance upon the zeal and courage of the Loyal Inhabitants in the defence of every thing that is dear to them, and upon the gallantry and discipline of the Troops, can have no doubt as to the issue of the contest. But in order to prevent the confusion incident to an invasion, by individuals unattached to Corps, not knowing their exact point of Rendezvous, it is hereby directed that all Strangers, as well Subjects of his Majesty as Foreigners, who are not enrolled in any Regiment or Corps of Militia, do forthwith send in their names and places of residence to the Office of Colonel Sir Thomas Saumarez, the inspection of Militia, in order that in the event of an alarm, their services may be made available to the general cause.

"The Alarm Post of persons of this description, will be the Exercising Ground at Fort George.

"The Constables are earnestly requested to enforce the Ordinances of the Royal Court respecting the notice required, to be given by all owners of Hotels, Lodgings, and Public Houses, of the Lodgers who may be resident with them.

"Persons having on hand any quantity of Flour and Provisions for sale, will be pleased to give in a return of the quality and quantity, in order that the same may be purchased by the Deputy Commissary-General, should circumstances render it necessary.

"And whereas it appears that Fuel has been frequently stolen from the Furnaces for heating shot around the Coast, notice is hereby given, that any person detected in the Commission of such an offence, will be prosecuted, not as an ordinary thief, but as a traitor to his country.

"Given at Head-quarters, Government House, Guernsey, 20th September, 1811.

"By Command of his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor.

"P. PREDTHAFT, Secretary."

REGULATIONS.

The States of the Isle of Jersey have thought proper in the present juncture, to establish the following Regulations, which shall be printed, published, and stuck up:—

ART. 1. In case of alarm or attack, which alarm or attack shall be considered as lasting till the troops are released from duty, it is expressly ordered to the tavern-keepers to keep their houses shut, and not to distribute liquor to the regular soldiers or the militia, or to any one, without a written permission from an Officer commanding a detachment, either of regulars or militia, under the penalty of a fine not exceeding 300 livres and the forfeiture of the license.

2. It is equally enjoined to all other persons not to sell or distribute liquors to the Regulars or Militia, or to any one else, without the permission required by the foregoing article; on pain of a fine not exceeding 300 livres for each offence.

3. In case of alarm or attack, the soldiers, or other persons employed in the service of the Militia, are forbidden to enter taverns, public houses, or private houses, to procure liquor, without the permission of their Commanding Officer, under pain of being considered disobedient, and punished according to the nature of the case.

4. Constables are required always to keep a sufficient quantity of candles, in order to illuminate the churches, without delay, in case of alarm in the night.

5. In case of alarm in the night, it is enjoined to the inhabitants of St. Helier and St. Aubin to place candles in the windows of their houses, to give light to the streets.

6. The States, with a view of encouraging the vigilance of the guards about the island, and of rousing the attention of all persons to the safety of the country in these critical times, have agreed to grant the sum of 1000 livres to the first man, whether chief of a guard, centinel, or other, who shall descry an enemy's fleet destined for attacking this island, and who shall take the necessary steps to inform his Excellency the Commander in Chief, as soon as possible; that is, if he is a chief of a guard, by sending, without delay, an intelligent man of his guard to carry the news to the Commander in Chief; if he is a centinel, by informing his chief of the news, in order that the latter may send off a dispatch; and if he is any other person, by taking prompt and effectual measures to let the intelligence be known as soon as possible at head-quarters.

7. The States, considering also that it is of essential importance to the defence of the country in case of attack, to remove from the coast, and to put out of the reach of the enemy, the horses and cattle of the inhabitants, have thought it their duty to enjoin women, old and young persons, who shall not be otherwise employed in opposing the enemy, to drive away as quick as possible the cattle from the coast, to convey them into the interior, and to carry off as much

forage and provisions of all kinds as the can. The States promise and engage to be answerable to the proprietors for the value of the cattle thus sent into the interior, in case of accident or loss, or the cattle being taken and employed for the public service; and the States declare at the same time to those who neglect or fail to use these means of preserving their property, by putting it out of the reach of the enemy, that they shall not be attended to in requiring indemnification in case of accident or capture.

8. A reasonable reward will be given by the States to those who have the misfortune to be wounded in the defence of the country; and a pension to the widows during their widowhood, and to the children of those who may be killed; the whole according to circumstances, the exigency of the cases, and the situation of the families.

JEAN DE VEULIE, Registrar.

FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE CARACCAS.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HIGH.

We, the representatives of the federal provinces of Caracas, Cumaná, Barras, Mergalla, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, constituting the Confederation of Venezuela, on the Southern Continent of America, in Congress assembled; considering, that we have been in the full entire possession of our natural rights since the 19th of April, 1810, which we re-assumed in consequence of the transaction at Bayonne, the abdication of the Spanish throne, by the conquest of Spain, and the accession of a new dynasty, established without our consent; while we avail ourselves of the rights of men, which have been withheld from us by force for more than three centuries, and to which we are restored by the political revolutions in human affairs, think it becoming to state to the world the reasons by which we are called to the free exercise of the sovereign authority.

We deem it unnecessary to insist upon the unquestionable right which every conquered country holds to restore itself to liberty and independence: we pass over in a generous silence, the long series of afflictions, oppressions and privations, in which the fatal law of conquest has indiscriminately involved the discoverers, conquerors, and settlers, of these countries; whose condition has been made wretched by the very means which should have promoted their felicity; throwing a veil over three centuries of Spanish dominion in America, we shall confine ourselves to the narration of recent and well known facts, which prove how much we have been afflicted; and that we should not be involved in the commotions, disorders, and conquests which have divided Spain.

The disorders in Europe had increased the evils under which we before suffered, by obstructing complaints, and frustrating the means of redress; by authorising the Governors placed over us by Spain, to insult and oppress us with impunity, leaving us without the protection or support of the laws.

It is contrary to the order of nature, impracticable in relation to the Government of Spain, and had been most afflicting to America, that territories so much more extensive, and a population incomparably more numerous, should be subjected and dependant on a peninsular corner of the European Continent.

The cession and abdication made at Bayonne, the transactions at the Escorial and at Aranjuez, and the orders issued by the Imperial Lieutenant, the Marshal Duke of Berg, to America, authorised the exercise of those rights, which till that period the Americans had sacrificed to the preservation and integrity of the Spanish nation.

The people of Venezuela were the first who generally acknowledged and who preferred that integrity; never forsaking the interests of their European brethren, while there remained the least prospect of salvation.

America had acquired a new existence; she was able and was bound to take charge of her own safety and prosperity; she was at liberty to acknowledge or to reject the authority of a King who was so little deserving of that power as to regard his personal safety more than that of the nation over which he had been placed.

All the Bourbons who concurred in the futile stipulations of Bayonne, having withdrawn from the Spanish territory contrary to the will of the people, abrogated, dishonoured, and trampled upon all the sacred obligations which they had contracted with the Spaniards of both worlds, who with their blood and treasures had placed them on the throne, in opposition to the efforts of the House of Austria; such conduct has rendered them unfit to rule over a free people, whom they disposed of like a gang of slaves.

The intrusive Government, which have arrogated to themselves the authority which belongs only to the national representation, treacherously availed themselves of the known good faith, the distance, and effects which ig-

norance and oppression had produced among the Americans, to direct their passions against the new dynasty which had been imposed upon Spain; and in opposition to their own principles, kept up the illusion amongst us in favour of Ferdinand, but only in order to baffle our rational hopes, and to make us with greater impunity their prey; they held forth to us promises of liberty, equality, and fraternity, in pompous discourses, the more effectually to conceal the snare which they were insidiously laying for us by an inefficient and degrading shew of representation.

As soon as the various forms of the Spanish Government were overthrown, and others had been successively substituted, and imperious necessity had taught Venezuela to look to her own safety, in order to support the King, and afford an asylum to their European brethren against the calamities by which they were menaced, all their former services were disregarded; new measures were adopted against us, and the very steps taken for the preservation of the Spanish Government, were branded with the titles of insurrection, perfidy, and ingratitude; but only because the door was closed against a monopoly of power, which they had expected to perpetuate in the name of a King whose dominion was imaginary.

Notwithstanding our moderation, our generosity, and the purity of our intentions, and in opposition to the wishes of our brethren in Europe, we were declared to the world in a state of blockade; hostilities were commenced against us; agents sent among us to excite revolt, and arm us against each other, whilst our national character was traduced, and foreign nations excited to make war upon us.

Deaf to our remonstrances, without submitting our reasons to the impartial judgment of mankind, and deprived of every other arbitrament but that of our enemies, we were prohibited from all intercourse with our brethren; and, adding contempt to calumny, they undertook to appoint delegates for us, and without our consent, who were to assist at their Cortes, the more effectually to dispose of our persons and property, and render us subject to the power of our enemies.

In order to defeat the wholesome measures of our national representation, when obliged to recognize it, they undertook to reduce the ratio of our population, submitting the forms of election to servile committees acting at the disposal of arbitrary rulers; thus insulting our inexperience and good faith, and utterly regardless of our political importance or our welfare.

The Spanish Government, ever deaf to the demands of justice, undertook to frustrate all our legitimate rights, by condemning as criminals, and devoting to the infamy of the gibbet, or to confiscation and banishment, those Americans, who at different periods had employed their talents and services for the happiness of their country.

Such were the causes which at length have impelled us to look to our own security, and to avert those disorders and horrible calamities which we could perceive were otherwise inevitable, and from which we shall ever keep aloof; by their fell policy they have rendered our brethren insensible to our misfortunes, and have armed them against us; they have effaced from their hearts the tender impressions of love and consanguinity, and converted into enemies many members of our great family.

When, faithful to our promises, we were sacrificing our peace and dignity to support the cause of Ferdinand of Bourbon, we saw that to the bonds of power by which he united his fate to that of the Emperor of the French, he added the sacrifice of kindred and friends; and that on this account the existing Spanish Rulers themselves have already resolved to acknowledge him only conditionally. In this painful state of perplexity, three years have elapsed in political irresolution, so dangerous, so fraught with evil, that this alone would have authorised the determination which the faith we had pledged, and other fraternal attachments, had caused us to defer, till imperative necessity compels us to proceed farther than we had first contemplated; but, pressed by the hostile and unnatural conduct of the Spanish Rulers, we are at length absolved from the conditional oath which we had taken, and now take upon us the august sovereignty which we are called here to exercise.

But as our glory consists in establishing principles consistent with human happiness, and not erecting a partial felicity on the misfortunes of our fellow mortals, we hereby proclaim and declare that we shall regard as friends and companions in our destiny, and participators of our happiness, all those, who united by the ties of blood, language, and religion, have suffered oppression under the ancient establishments, and who shall assert their independence thereof, and of any foreign power whatsoever; engaging that all who co-operate with us shall partake in life, fortune, and opinion; declaring and recognising not only these, but those of every nation, in war enemies, in peace friends, brethren, and fellow citizens.

In consideration, therefore, of these solid public and incontestible motives, which force upon us the necessity of re-assuming our natural rights, thus restored to us by the revolution of human affairs, and in virtue of the imprescriptible rights of every people to dissolve every agreement, convention, or social compact, which does not establish the purposes for which alone all governments are in-

stituted, we are convinced that we cannot and ought not any longer to endure the chains by which we were connected with the government of Spain; and we do declare, like every other independent people, that we are free, and determined to hold no dependence on any potentate, power, or government, than we ourselves establish; and that we now take, among the sovereign nations of the earth, the rank which the Supreme Being and Nature have assigned to us, and to which we have been called by the succession of human events, and by a regard for our own happiness.

Although we foresee the difficulties which may attend our new situation, and the obligation which we contract by the rank which we are about to occupy in the political order of the world; and above all, the powerful influence of ancient forms and habits by which (to our regret) we have been hitherto affected, yet we also know, that a shameful submission to them, when it is in our power to shake them off, would prove more ignominious to ourselves, and more fatal to posterity, than our long and painful servitude. It therefore becomes our indispensable duty to provide for our security, liberty, and happiness, by an entire and essential subversion and reform of our ancient establishments.

Wherefore, believing, for all these reasons, that we have complied with the respect which we owe to the opinions of mankind; and to the dignity of other nations with whom we are about to rank, and of whose friendly intercourse we assure ourselves,—

We, the Representatives of the Confederate Provinces of Venezuela, invoking the Most High to witness the justice of our cause, and the rectitude of our intentions; imploring his divine assistance to ratify at the epoch of our political birth, the dignity to which his Providence has restored us, the ardent desire to live and die free, and in the belief and defence of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Religion of Jesus Christ, as the first of our duties.—

We, therefore, in the name, by the will, and under the authority which we hold for the virtuous people of Venezuela, do solemnly declare to the world, that these united provinces are and ought to be, from this day forth, in fact of right, free, sovereign, and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance and dependence on the Crown of Spain, and of those who now call or may hereafter call themselves its representatives or agents: and that, as free, sovereign and independent States, we hold full power to adopt whatever form of Government may be deemed suitable to the general will of its inhabitants: to declare war, make peace, and form alliances, establish commercial treaties, define boundaries, and regulate navigation, and to propose and execute all other acts usually made and executed by free and independent nations; and for the due fulfilment, validity, and stability of this our solemn declaration, we mutually and reciprocally pledge and bind the provinces to each other, our lives, fortunes, and the honour of the nation.

Done at the Federal Palace of the Caracas, signed with our hands, and sealed with the great seal of the provincial Confederation, and countersigned by the Secretary to the Congress assembled, on the 5th day of July, in the year 1811, and in the first of our Independence.

[Signed by 40 Deputies; 9 from Barinas, 21 from Caracas, 4 from Cumana, 2 from Barcelona, 1 from Margarita, 2 from Merida, and 1 from Truxillo.]

DECREE OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE.

Federal Palace of Caracas, July 8, 1811.
By the Executive Power of the Confederation of Venezuela, it is ordained, that the above declaration of independence be published, carried into effect, and be of full authority throughout the States and Territories of this Confederation.

CHRISTOPHER DE MENDOZA, President pro-tem.
JUAN DE ESCALONA,
BAUTAZAR PADRON,
MIGUEL JOSE SANZ, Secretary of State,
CARLOS MACHADO, Grand Chancellor,
JOSE TOMAS SANTANA, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

BY THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA.
The Supreme Congress of Venezuela, in its Legislative Session for the province of Caracas, taking into consideration, that to the neglect and disregard of the Rights of Man, which have hitherto prevailed, must be ascribed all those evils which this people has endured for three centuries past; and actuated by the desire of re-establishing those sacred principles on a solid basis, has resolved, in obedience to the general will, to declare, and doth now solemnly declare in the presence of the Universe, these rights inalienable; to the end, that every citizen may at all times compare the acts of the Government with the purposes of the social institutions; that the Magistrate may never lose sight of the rules by which his conduct must be regulated; and that the Legislator may in no case mistake the objects of the trust committed to him.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

ART. 1. The sovereignty resides in the People, and the exercise of it in the Citizens, by the medium of the right of suffrage, and through the agency of their representatives legally constituted.

2. Sovereignty is by its essence and nature imprescriptible, unalienable, and indivisible.

3. A portion only of the citizens, even with the right of suffrage, cannot exercise the sovereignty; every individual ought to participate by his vote in the formation of the body which is to represent the Sovereign authority; because all have a right to express their will with full and entire liberty. This principle alone can render the constitution of their Government legitimate and just.

4. Any individual, corporate body, or city, which attempts to usurp the sovereignty, incurs the crime of treason against the people.

5. The public functionaries shall hold their offices for a definite period of time, and the investiture with a public function shall not attach any other importance or influence than what they acquire in the opinion of their fellow citizens, by the virtues they may exercise whilst occupied in the service of the Republic.

6. Crimes committed by the Representatives and Agents of the Republic, shall not be passed over with impunity; because no individual has a right to become more inviolable than another.

7. The law shall be equal for all, to punish crimes, and to reward virtues, without distinction of birth or hereditary pretensions.

RIGHTS OF MAN IN SOCIETY.

1. The purpose of Society is the common happiness of the people, and Government is instituted to secure it.

2. The felicity of the people consists in the enjoyment of liberty, security, property, and equality of rights, in the presence of the law.

3. The law is formed by the free and solemn expression of the general will, declared by Agents whom the people elect to represent their will.

4. The right to declare their thoughts and opinions through the medium of the Press, is unrestrained and free, under responsibility to the law for any violation of the public tranquillity, the religious opinions, property and honour, of the Citizen.

5. The object of the law is to regulate the manner in which the Citizens ought to act upon occasions, when reason requires that they should conduct themselves not merely by their individual judgment and will, but by a common rule.

6. When a Citizen submits his actions to a law which his judgment does not approve, he does not surrender his right nor his reason; but obeys the law, because he should not be influenced by his own private judgment against the general will to which he ought to conform. Thus the law does not exact the sacrifice of reason nor the liberty of those who do not approve it, because it never makes an attempt upon liberty, unless when the latter violates social order, or swerves from those principles which determine that all shall be governed by one common rule or law.

7. Every Citizen cannot hold an equal power in the formation of the law, because all do not equally contribute to the preservation of the State, to the security and tranquillity of society.

8. The Citizens shall be ranged in two classes, the one with the right of suffrage, the other without it.

9. Those possessing the right of suffrage are such as are established in the territory of Venezuela, of whatever nation they may be, and they alone constitute sovereignty.

10. Those not entitled to the right of suffrage, are such as have no certain place of residence; those without property, which is the support of society. This class, nevertheless, enjoy the benefits of the law, and its protection in as full a measure as the other, but without participating in the right of suffrage.

11. No individual can be accused, arrested, or confined, unless in cases explicitly pointed out by law.

12. Every act exercised against a Citizen, without the formalities of the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical.

13. Any Magistrate who decrees or causes an arbitrary act to be executed, shall be punished with the severity the law prescribes.

14. The law shall protect public and individual liberty against oppression and tyranny.

15. Every Citizen is to be regarded as innocent, until he shall have been proved culpable. If it become necessary to secure his person, unnecessary rigour for the purpose shall be repressed by law.

16. No person shall be sentenced or punished, without a legal trial, in virtue of a law promulgated previously to the offence. Any law which punishes crimes committed previous to its existence, is tyrannical. A retroactive effect assumed by the law, is a crime.

17. The law shall not decree any punishment not absolutely necessary; and that shall be proportionate to the crime, and useful to society.

18. Security consists in the protection afforded by society to each of its members, for the preservation of his person, his rights, and his property.

19. Every individual possess the right to acquire property and to dispose of it at will, unless his will be contrary to a previous compact, or to law.

20. No kind of labour, art, industry, or commerce, shall be prohibited to any citizen, save only such establishments as may be required for the subsistence of the State.

21. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent, except when the public necessity requires it, and then under the condition of a just compensation. No contribution can be required and established, unless for the general utility. Every citizen entitled to suffrage has the right, through the medium of his representatives, to advise and consult on the establishment of contributions, to watch over their application, and to require an account of the same from those he has elected at his Representatives.

22. The liberty of claiming one's rights in the presence of the depositaries of the public authority, in no case can be withheld, nor confined to any particular citizen.

23. There is individual oppression, when one member of society is oppressed; there is also the oppression of a number, when the social body is oppressed. In these cases the laws are violated, and the citizens have a right to demand the observance of the laws.

24. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum. No one has a right to enter it violently, except in cases of conflagration, deluge, or application, proceeding from the same house; or for objects of criminal proceedings in the cases, and with the essentials determined by law, and under the responsibility of the Constituted Authorities who have issued the Decrees. Domiciliary visits, and civil executions shall take place only in open day, in virtue of the law, and with respect to the person and object expressly pointed out in the Act, authorising such visitation and execution.

25. Every foreigner, of whatever nation he may be, shall be received and admitted into the State of Venezuela.

26. The persons and properties of foreigners shall enjoy the same security as the native citizens, provided always, that they acknowledge the Sovereignty and independence, and respect the Catholic Religion, the only one in this country.

27. The foreigners who reside in the State of Caracas, becoming naturalized, and holding property, shall enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

DUTIES OF MAN IN SOCIETY.

ART. 1. The rights of others in relation to each individual, have their limit in the moral principle which determines their duties, the fulfilment whereof is the necessary effect of the respect due to the rights of each of the individuals. Their basis is these maxims:— "Render to others the good which you would they should render unto you." "Do not unto another that which you do not wish to be done unto you."

2. The duties of every individual, with respect to society, are— to live in absolute submission to the laws, to obey and respect the legal acts of the constituted authorities, to maintain liberty and equality, to contribute to the public expenses, to serve the country in all its exigencies, and, if it becomes necessary, to render to it the sacrifice of property and life; in the exercise of these virtues consists genuine patriotism.

3. Whoever openly does violence to the laws, who ever endeavours to elude them, declares himself an enemy to society.

4. No one can be a good citizen, unless he be a good parent, a good son, a good brother, a good friend, a good husband.

5. No one can be a man of worth, unless he be a candid, faithful, and religious observer of the laws; the exercise of private and domestic virtues is the basis of public virtue.

DUTIES OF THE SOCIAL BODY.

ART. 1. The duty of society with respect to its individual members, is the social guarantee. This consists in the obligation on the whole to secure to every individual the enjoyment and preservation of his rights, which is the foundation of the national sovereignty.

2. The social guarantee cannot exist, unless the law clearly determines the bounds of the powers vested in the functionaries; nor when the responsibility of the public functionaries has not been expressly determined and defined.

3. Public succour is a sacred duty of society—it ought to provide for the subsistence of the unfortunate citizens, either by ensuring employment to those who are capable of acquiring means of subsistence, or else by affording the means of support to such as cannot acquire it by labour.

4. Instruction is necessary for all—society ought to promote with all the means in its power, the enlightenment of the public mind, and place instruction within the attainment of every individual.

This, our solemn declaration, is to be communicated to the Supreme Executive Power, in order to be proclaimed for the information of all, by such means as it may judge most expedient.

Given at the Palace, of the Government Venezuela, on the 1st day of July, 1811.

(Signed by the Functionaries, as usual.)

UNITED STATES. TWELFTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Jan. 3.

The 25,000 and one bill was called up to-day at half past twelve. A little after one, Mr. Sheffey rose and addressed the Speaker. He spoke upwards of two hours. When he finished his speech the house adjourned. As his speech was replete with sound argument and good sense, I will furnish you with quite a brief sketch of it.

It was not his intention, he said, to disturb the tranquillity with which these measures have thus far been pursued; but it was his duty to explain the motives by which he was governed, while he wished not and did not doubt the purity of motive in those who had advocated measures which appeared to him pregnant with the most ruinous consequences.—He had hoped that the question of peace or war would have been plainly presented at once; in which case he should have gone with the majority in furnishing the means of war, if the honor and interest of the country demanded it.—The cause of war, the means of pursuing it, and the object to be obtained by it, ought to have been all fully and fairly stated. Instead of which he had heard only high colored statements of our wrongs. He was willing openly to avow that there were causes of war on the part of G. Britain, but not less so on the part of the other belligerent. The Orders in Council are not founded in justice, nor are they beneficial to G. Britain.—The Decrees of France blockading the British isles, were merely nominal; hence there was not on the part of Great Britain just grounds for her retaliatory orders. The Orders in Council of Nov. 1807, were not calculated to benefit G. Britain, but to injure us.

Of what has been said of the impression of American seamen, a part is true but not to the extent stated, particularly by the gentleman [Mr. Johnson] from Kentucky, who painted in the most glowing colors the distresses of fifty thousand American citizens in slavery. He would never go to war for the protection of any other than American native citizens, or those who were with us in the revolution. We are not bound to protect British subjects. Such owe allegiance to their government, and that government will claim it. When British subjects come here and stay a given time, they become if they choose American citizens, and we are bound to protect them while under our jurisdiction—but to say that our flag shall protect both property and men, is claiming too much. The right of a belligerent to search for contraband goods, &c. cannot be denied. Before we go to war we ought to offer to Great Britain not to permit any but our own citizens to go on board our merchant vessels. She needs her subjects and will if possible obtain them.

There is a great difference between a cause of war and the object of a war.—Why waste our blood and treasure without an object in view of substantial national benefit? We claim the right of trading to the continent. Of what value is this? Is it worthy a war? The trade to the continent, is now of little value, and is daily diminishing. Such is the policy of the French government that foreign trade is to be destroyed. What is the value of your trade to France and her dependencies? Your export commerce there before the orders in council or French decrees existed, amounted only to 2,700,000 dollars, out of about 48,000,000 dollars; and even this would now be far less. Coffee and Sugar are forbidden.—But one twentieth of the tobacco used in France, is of foreign growth. Of cotton, in a little time, none will, by this system of exclusion, be admitted. Including Holland and Italy, your commerce to France and her dependencies, is not worth two million

of dollars. If the orders in council were at this moment repealed, our commerce to France and her dependencies, so shackled by duties and being bound to take certain articles in return, would not be worth having. In 1807 our export trade to G. Britain, was above 28,000,000 dollars, besides above four millions to places that have since come under the dominion of G. Britain. Shall all this be sacrificed for a commerce of two millions, and that not worth having? Till it can be proved that we shall have a market elsewhere, he would not relinquish the commerce we have or may have.

We have been told that this is to be a war of honor. The civilized world has assumed a new aspect: neutral rights will not be permitted to flourish till there is a change. We have thought ourselves of too much consequence with foreign nations. Belligerent claims will interfere with neutral rights. Public law has been consigned to the grave by French domination. There is now no neutral power but the United States. It cannot be supposed that neutral rights will be respected in the hands of an hundred million belligerents.

If we do not understand before hand we may be compelled to understand hereafter.

Why did we not go to war long ago, when France gave us such provocation; or why not before with Great Britain? Prudence forbid. Let the same prudence operate now. Shall we be overwhelmed with the calamities of war, with probable ruin, for this ideal honor? It is a question of prudence, of calculation; what are your means for maintaining this honor. If, after a seven years war to maintain this honor, after the waste of wealth and blood, you are at last obliged to sit down quietly under the Orders in Council, what becomes of your honor?

You have purchased from France the right of going to Great Britain, not by money but by a contract—when the Berlin decree was issued, why did you not go to war? Prudence dictated otherwise; where is that prudence now.

But, nations long in peace, we are told, need war for the recovery of their martial spirit and to prevent the increase of luxury and dissipation. It is not true that long continued peace is injurious to a nation. Look at what Switzerland long was. Why plunge into the miseries of war lest we should be miserable without it! A war with England will be a commercial war. The object is the removal of the orders in council: and this is to be effected by taking Canada. Now the first question is, can you get the men who will achieve this? He hesitated not to say the men could not be obtained. Calculations are made on the patriotism of the country. It is a mere phantom; there is no such patriotism, which consists of an ambitious desire for foreign conquest. We are told that the public spirit is loud, and we are here not seconding but checking it. Look at the fulsome addresses to Mr. Adams—"the finger of heaven points to war," he replies. Look at these addresses from public bodies, &c. pledging their lives, fortunes and sacred honor: how soon was it discovered that a few, or many such addresses were not the voice of the people? The people are not the friends of war, nor will they support a foreign war, or a war the object of which is the acquisition of territory, or, if to obtain our commercial rights, which will not obtain them.

The gentleman from North Carolina has shown you, what certainly cannot be denied, that the preparations for war were far greater in the year 1798 than they are at present. Why then did you not then go to war?

Much has been said of volunteers, what reliance could be placed on them, and how ready they would be to turn out on the call of their country.—He had heard of many who would volunteer their services; but they were all to volunteer as officers: of none had he heard who were willing to go into the ranks, to turn out as privates. Of officers he doubted not there would be enough.—But, will your farmer's sons, or any who can obtain a decent support at home go into the ranks to march to Canada? In 1798, when there was no prospect of there being any bloodshed, eighteen months employed in recruiting, yet the regiments were not half filled up.—Such is the prosperous state of society, so happily are we situated, that you cannot get men for such war. He rejoiced that it was so; and hoped the time was far distant when society should be in such a state as to afford proper characters for such a war, you may pass the bill, but in three years you will not be able to raise the men.

We have none of the means, the materials of war. We have not even blankets for our soldiers. The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended the passage of

a particular law authorising the importation of certain British goods, that government may be able to fulfil its contracts with the Indians. But perhaps this army is to march in the dog days to Canada and come home victorious before the cold weather comes on.

Some gentlemen suppose that if we only go to Upper Canada, and proclaim liberty and independence, the inhabitants will flock together round our standard; he entertained a very different opinion, believing that treason would be ineffectual; that a strong force only would give us Canada.

What will the British government be doing all the time of our preparation? If you march your army to Canada, scarcely will it arrive there before it will be called back to defend our seaports, our sacked cities, or other parts of our invaded Coast. What will you obtain for your immense losses? The frozen wilds of Canada, which we do not need.—Would this pay for the injuries we may receive from Great Britain, by her attacks on the South, or where she pleases; invading our shores, not for conquest of territory, but for plunder and rapine?—Yet we are told, that if all goes to the bottom on this side of the Alleghany, liberty may yet survive in the west. He was not in favor of the change or the risk of it; distraction on the sea-board for western security.

What are the pecuniary resources of this country for a war. He would not admit that the means of carrying on such a war were to be raised. Will you lay taxes. When two millions were raised by internal taxes in '98, see how oppressive was that tax considered by the people. How is it to be now? Thirty thousand men (admitting they can be raised) will cost how much? [Mr. Sheffy here made a calculation for one year of the expense of our military establishment, and found that the expense amounted to 492 dols. per man, or fourteen millions seven hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and ninety-two dols. total.]—Such was not the estimate; but the estimate is not generally above one half the expenditure. How this happened he did not know, but such was the fact. Under the profligate administration of Mr. Adams, the military and naval establishments cost not for one year so much by one third as some late years under our economical republican administration.

The annual expenditure, according to the provisions of this bill and other measures belonging to the system will be about forty-five thousand dollars; about one fifth of the proceeds of the labour of the whole people. When and where and how will you raise this money? Not from commerce; for where will you trade? If you go to the West Indies, you meet the British: you cannot to the Baltic without passing the iron bound coast of England; the East Indies belong to the British, at least so far as to stop your trade: you cannot go to the Mediterranean with safety; nor will the British allow you to trade with Spain—Your whole commerce will not amount to two millions of dollars per annum.

You will borrow. Of whom? No man will lend without security; without seeing the means by which he is to be paid. And what security can you give? Supposing you could get the money, how long is the war to continue? Three years is a short calculation. This will saddle on the country a debt of one hundred and thirty millions.

And is there really no danger to liberty? Standing armies were formerly dreaded. But now, strange metamorphosis of sentiment! standing armies are considered as composed of very different materials: they are all patriots now. No; standing armies are ever about the same. The most virtuous standing army in the world was perhaps that of the revolution. Yet when they were about to be disbanded, were it not for the virtues of one man, like whom we shall never see another, we might have been at this moment groaning under a military despotism. Yet we are told there can be no danger. Circumstances may obscure, may extinguish the spirit of liberty. How alive we were with apprehensions when the provisional army was raised a dozen years ago; but then we were the *outs*, now we are the *ins*: he almost feared there was no other just distinction of political parties.

Gentlemen may sneer, but it is true, that Great Britain is now fighting the battles of the world. And what is to succeed the downfall of Great Britain! We are told that other objects, not America, will occupy the ambitious attention of Bonaparte; the miser may prefer a British guinea to a French guinea; but he will take both if he can get them. We are asked (by the Speaker) what are we to gain by peace? He was astonished at the question. We are yet the happiest

nation on which the sun ever shone. Liberty and security are ours. Give him these and gentlemen might take their Orders in Council or their trade to the continent—Almost our all is secured by peace, and what is not risked by war. England is not easily to be driven, certainly not frightened, from her course by our embargo and non-intercourse. We have proved the folly of such hope, what is to be done, after we have raised this army, & taken Canada, if England still perseveres in her orders in Council? Is the army to be disbanded?

Mr. Sheffy thanked the house for the attention paid him, and begged them not to embark in the European contest, not put to sea with the vessel of state, when the winds were up, the storm gathering, the waves mountains high; & thus risk his total loss.

On the motion to vest in the President a discretionary authority to appoint the officers of seven regiments of the proposed additional army.

Mr. FINDLEY—Mr. Speaker, I have voted for every amendment that was calculated to lessen the nominal amount of the army proposed to be raised by the bill from the Senate; but I have not engaged in debate, nor moved any amendment of my own. I will, however vote for this amendment, proposed by my colleague (Mr. Smilie), as I have done for others of the same import, not, sir, with a view to lessen the effective force of the proposed army, but to increase it. The effective force of an army depends on the number of fighting men, and not on the number of regiments on paper. Officers must and ought to be paid and otherwise supported agreeably to their rank; but they cannot fight our battles without a competent number of privates under their command. I believe such a number cannot be obtained by enlistment in the United States in any given time we can prescribe. There are not in the United States twenty-five thousand men, in addition to the present establishment, which requires several thousand to render it complete, who are disposed to enlist as private soldiers, subject to military discipline, or that stand in need of that resort for support.

Mr. Speaker, I am now an old man, & have had much opportunity for observation. The enlistment of soldiers came early under my notice. I have paid attention to its progress, both in Britain and in the U. States; and from observation and experience, I am convinced that the United States contain very few of such people as usually enlist to fill the armies of Europe. We have none that are obliged from necessity to enlist in order to obtain bread. I think that I may appeal to every member who hears me to support my assertion, that no man in the United States, who is industrious, is under the necessity of enlisting for that purpose. Labor is well paid for; those who are obliged to labor for hire are well paid and well fed. They are under no necessity of enlisting to obtain a livelihood, and few of them will do it of choice. I know that men, very worthless at home, have, under military discipline, become excellent soldiers. But these are very few in number, and probably most of them already engaged; and we know they have not filled the ranks of our present army.

The nations of Europe, with whom we have relations, are otherwise situated. At all times there, they have thousands who find great difficulty in earning their bread, and who, with their families, live on a very scanty and uncertain maintenance. But when war commences, the manufactories and usual channels of commerce are deranged: and by this means, thousands of men are thrown out of employment, who are unfit for any other business but that small branch of mechanical labor to which they had been accustomed. To these, enlistment in the army affords a comfortable retreat from starvation. Happily the United States have no such class of society.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that these observations will not be considered as intended to cool our ardor in procuring redress for the wrongs we have suffered. They are intended to invigorate our effective exertions—they are intended to prevent a deceptive support. No alternative for war is now proposed by any member. I want to engage in war, if it cannot be avoided, in such a manner as we can support it with honor. I want to bring all our force into action in the manner in which the people are willing to act. I wish to enlist into the proposed regular army, all who can be enlisted into it. I consider the militia as the great reserve on the back ground, and a valuable reserve they are. I wish the bill calling in-

to service the volunteers, which was laid aside a few days since, passed into a law. I wish that men should be also raised on short enlistments. Every member who hears me, sir, and who attended to the progress of the only war in which the United States, as a nation, were ever engaged, knows the use of all those different kinds of force. Those who conducted us through the revolution, employed every kind of force which the country would willingly produce, in the way in which men were willing to act.

Sir, when the war that established our independence commenced, Congress composed of the most intelligent and respectable patriots, recommended the raising of a number of regiments. I remember well that to Pennsylvania eighteen were allotted; but after all the exertions that could be made by recruiting officers, aided by every farmer, who, even if he was not a good whig, encouraged recruiting, that he and his family might be saved from militia service;—yet, after all, the regiments were not filled; and to prevent the officers exceeding the due number of privates, government were obliged to turn two regiments into one, and to give an honorable dismissal to disarranged officers. This is a circumstance too well known to men of that age to be dwelt on now. I was one of the three county commissioners who taxed the property to raise 30 pounds each, for a prescribed number; and after all this the state line of the army was not completed: but we had to resort to short enlistments and militia service.—When the Indian war commenced under the present government, and the army commanded by General Wayne was raised, with all the industry that could be used, the ranks of that army, during the five campaigns, were but about 300 more than half filled at the highest. By resignations, &c. vacancies were numerous, and the President never filled them by new appointments till a session of Congress had intervened. On speaking to him once about filling up some vacancies, he answered by asking me with a smile, whether I did not think there were officers enough to command all the men we had in our ranks? An additional reason, however, was assigned for permitting a session of Congress to pass, the probability that Congress would unite some regiments, and derange the state of the officers, as had been done in the former war. I believe the President follows the same method at present.

The next army that was attempted to be raised was during the hostilities with France. I then gave my opinion, not only on the floor, but to the Secretary of War, that the ranks could not be filled, and that it would be an army of officers. It proved to be so; as soon as a certain description of people about towns and cities were enlisted, recruiting stopped.

During the war conducted by general Wayne, recourse was necessarily had to short enlistments and militia service, where a recruit could not be procured for the regular army. I have observed full companies of rangers for eight or ten months raised in a few days. Indeed, I never saw difficulty or much delay, in raising such troops.

Gentlemen argue for the greatest number of regiments, for the necessity of being able to make a strong impression to secure the object. I am equally impressed with that necessity; but it is not an army on paper that will make that impression; and I am convinced, by observation and experience, that the army proposed by the Senate will long be such. I am for employing soldiers in every manner in which they are willing to serve. I am, sir, in favor of employing as many regulars as can possibly be procured, aided by every other description of troops that are suited to circumstances and to the state of the country.

Philadelphia Gazette, Jan. 20, 1812.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON-CITY, Jan. 16, 1812.

Great bodies move slowly, is a remark long since made. Congress is a great body. There are in it many great men besides Mr. Seaver, and he weighs above 200. How is it to be expected that war should be made in a moment?—Rome was not built in a day. At the rate we have proceeded you may depend on it we shall have some preparations for war within three or four years. Now you should consider what a mighty and difficult affair it is to pass a bill for raising 25,000 men. It took but ten weeks. In six months from this date, besides officers, there will probably be between one and two thousand privates for this great army. This will be like the horn that

shook the walls of Jericho. Quebec will fall by it.

Then again we have this day passed to a third reading a bill for 50,000 Volunteers. We cannot force these *Volunteers* to march an inch out of the Union, but they will be most effectual on paper. An army on paper is cheaper than any other, and there is no bloodshed in the case. Give me a paper army. The house have discovered, (one or two obstinate members excepted) that we cannot accept of them to march out of the Union. Every member knows that they are nothing as to the invasion of Canada. For what then are they wanted?

Several members wish the bill to pass, believing that, after they are raised, Congress can make some legislative provision for marching them to Canada or Kamskatka if they please. But the thoughtful among them must know that they can be used only in cases of rebellion, insurrection, or to enforce the laws. Mr. Key, Mr. Pickin, Mr. Milnor, Mr. Bigelow and others, have placed that position on ground that no sophistry can shake.

Yet what will not sophistry do? Mr. Speaker the other day would make the attack on Canada a war of *defence*; because forsooth, the British have injured us; and we in defence attack them.—Two farmers may have a dispute about a horse, A considers himself injured because B will not relinquish the horse to which he pretended a right: A therefore, in self-defence, way-lays B, knocks him off his horse, and takes the beast; all in pure self-defence.

Your Mr. Laçoock (I believe he is from Pennsylvania,) considers a ship at sea a floating colony, an *extension of territory*: therefore, if Great Britain invade that ship, the militia can constitutionally be called out by Congress, to "repel the invasion," by attacking Canada!—Why this is logic, sound logic. Equal to that of Giles, who says a declaration of war is a *law* of the U. S. and therefore the militia may be called out to enforce the *laws* of the United States. Why this is logic, sound logic too.

By the way; have you read the speech of Giles delivered in the Senate a month ago or more? You ought to publish it. It is one of the most sarcastic, bitter invectives against Gallatin and the administration that ever was uttered, tho' corrected with much art, from slight inspection.

The votes, to-day, on the Volunteer bill, for its engrossment for a third reading, were yeas 96, noes 25. It was acknowledged on all hands (Cheves and perhaps two or three more excepted) that Congress could not use the men out of the territory of the U. States. Why then should a bill pass? It will make a show. That is the sole object. And yet I should suppose we have had so many shows for six years back that it was time to proceed to something effective. But I can assure you that is not the intention, unless show should be effective.

We shall have no army, nothing but the shell of one, as Nelson pronounced it the other day. And even that shell, (above a thousand useless officers quartered on the people in time of peace,) was more than was intended by many.—How did they fear that the bill would pass. It passed, at the pinching moment, 67 to sixty. Had not some federalists voted for it, it would have been lost, agreeably to the tear wet prayers of Mr. Madison.—Now for the expense of maintaining this Regiment of officers.—A tax of eighteen cents on whiskey, on all domestic distilled spirits. That is in contemplation.—The tax gatherer, said Jefferson to a man much his superior (Callender) will do the work among the people.—All the old shoes, and all the new shoes and boots into the bargain they ever had or will have, many of the democrats in the house would give if that 25,000 bill had not gone so far.—The President however, puts as good a face on it as he can. To-day he sent a Message to the house containing two letters, one from Mr. Foster to Mr. Munroe, dated Dec. 17, and Monroe's answer, dated Jan. 16; and he gravely tells the house that this correspondence, shows the wisdom of this recommendation to put the country in an *attitude* and *armor* demanded by the present crisis; the attitude of a bully and the effective armor of big talk, of long talk, and of loud talk.

[FROM THE SAME.]

Washington, Friday, Jan. 17.

The Great Disposer of events can alone tell what is to be the issue of the late mad proceeding of Congress. Expecting the consequences that invariably result from causes, what scenes of distress are not to be apprehended? The annual expense of maintaining the standing army now established by law, provided the army should be filled, the garrisons and defraying contingent expenditures, will not amount to less than THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. This was candidly confessed, and indeed proved by Mr. Cheves. Take with it the amount of the civil list; the interest of the public debt, the expense of the navy, the gifts to Indians and to the Deys, Beys and Bashaws of Africa, what will be the annual amount?

There was a time when we had a government that would make great appropriations only for great purposes. Now great appropriations are made for worse than no purpose.

I throw aside the ridiculous rant about honor, the necessity of preserving commerce, (which we have strived to destroy, these six years) the wickedness of the British, &c. what are the plain questions before the United States? They are these.

Will you, taking no notice of the millions and tens of millions plundered by Bonaparte, consent to go to war with G. Britain, for the sake of a trade with France, not amounting to three millions; and which is so restricted that it is not in truth worth having? Will you expend *One hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of dollars* to obtain Canada?—Canada, not worth having; and which obtained, you will get nothing else? Will you exchange peace, commerce, certain prosperity, for the chance of loosening the brick and mortar of the walls of Quebec? Will you risque the destruction of your republican institutions, your constitution itself, by the chance of putting an Aaron Burr at the head of your army?—Will you lose your certain and profitable commerce altogether, for the mere hope of a trifling change in our commercial relations, after a seven years war? Will you (as you inevitably must in case of a war with England) offer yourselves to the tender mercies of the spurn of the Gallic Cock.

I do not believe, Mr. Kelf, that there is an honest, sober, unprejudiced, thoughtful man in the union who will fully weigh the certain evils and possible ruin consequent on the measures now pursued by Congress, with the insignificant advantage attendant on the greatest success that can be hoped; who will not turn with horror from the contemplation of these measures. The "enthusiasm and patriotic ardor" as it is called by some, excited by cunning and misrepresentation and lies, must soon subside. The people must and will soon see, that, of the two belligerents, we have more cause of war with France than with England; and that, while we slumber over the wrongs, the insults, the robberies of France, we are going to war with a nation whose interest is ours, for the obtaining of what war will not give us, but prevent our having, and which, if obtained, is not worth the hundredth part of the price of blood and money it will cost.

Congress, it is said by some, have gone so far that they cannot retreat. They must retreat: I know they will retreat, of their own accord, or the people will compel them to "retrace their steps."

The Volunteer bill passed to-day without debate, 87 to 23. Also the bill providing a quarter-master's department.

On the Navy bill, which contemplates repairing the public vessels worthy repair, and building 12 ships of the line and 20 frigates, Mr. Cheves spoke above 2 hours. He calculated that the building of *twenty-five* ships of the line and *forty* frigates, would not cost so much, including the manning and supporting of them one year, as is now appropriated by law for the army of the U. S. one year. Let sober men draw their inference, and wonder, as they must, at such legislative commanders in chief (for there are a dozen of them) and let the people make due improvement of the conclusions resulting.

Mr. Cheves had not finished when the house adjourned, so that the subject will be continued to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States containing a letter from Mr. Munroe; in which Mr. Foster complains of the misrepresentations and falsehoods that have been circulated, accusing the British government of having been instrumental in instigating the Indians to hostility against the people of the Western States. He disclaims any such instigation, and offers proof of a contrary disposition and conduct on the part of the Governor of Canada.

One argument used to prove British agency is, that arms were found with the dead Indians, marked "Ketland & Co." For the "estimate of the year 1812." I perceive among others the following.

"For miscellaneous expenses, including the additional estimate for Indian trading houses, dollars 329,226 42 cts."

Probably the sum, last year, and years before, was not less. One great article in this estimate is, *Guns* bought by the Purveyor of public supplies, of British manufactory, and of the stamp, (the cheapest guns) of Ketland and Co.

The following Message was on Friday last transmitted by the President to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

JAMES MADISON.
Washington, Jan. 17, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1811.

SIR—I have been informed by Mr. Monrier, that so long ago as the 3d of last January, in consequence of a written communication from Sir James Craig, his Majesty's Governor General and Commander in Chief in Canada, dated the 26th November 1810, acquainting him with his suspicions of its being the intention of some of the Indian tribes, from the great fermentation among them, to make an attack on the United States,

and authorising him to impart his suspicions to the American Secretary of State; he had actually done so verbally to Mr. Smith your predecessor in office, and on searching among the archives of this mission I have found the letter alluded to of Sir James Craig, by which he did authorise Mr. Monrier to make the communication in question, as well as a memorandum of its having so been made, as also an express declaration of Sir James Craig, that although he doubted there would not be wanting persons who would be ready to attribute the movements of the Indians to the influence of the British government, yet that his department were actually making every exertion in their power to assist in preventing their attempts.

This, evidence, sir, of a friendly disposition to put the United States government on their guard against the machinations of the savages, and even to aid in preventing the calamity which has taken place, is so honorable to the Governor General of Canada, and so clearly in contradiction to the late unfounded reports which have been spread of a contrary nature, that I cannot resist the impulse I have to draw your attention towards it, not that I conceive, however, that it was necessary to produce this proof to the U. States' government of the falsity of such reports, which the character of the British nation, and the manifest inutility of urging the Indians to their destruction, should have rendered improbable, but in order that you may be enabled, in case it shall seem fitting to you, by giving publicity to this letter, to correct the mistaken notions on the subject, which have unfortunately found their way even among persons of the highest respectability, only as I am convinced, from their having been misinformed. I have the honor to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

Hon. James Munroe, &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Jan. 2, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ult. disavowing any agency of your government in the hostile measures of the Indian tribes towards the United States. If the Indians desired any encouragement from any persons in those measures of hostility, it is very satisfactory to the President to receive from you an assurance that no authority or countenance was given to them by the British government. I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

His Ex. Aug. J. Foster, esq. &c.

INDIAN NEWS.

VINCENNES, (I. T.) DEC. 31.

By an Express which arrived on Thursday evening from Fort Harrison, the following information was received:

Fort Harrison, Dec. 25, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor herewith to enclose you a *Talk* delivered me this day by Stone-eater, an Eel river chief, and the orator of the Kickapoos (the same who spoke in council at Vincennes previous to the march of the expedition) in behalf of the hostile tribes. They were on their way and are still desirous to go to Vincennes; but in consequence of your expressing a wish that they should not come at present, I thought it my duty to prevent them. They are now encamped near this post waiting your Excellency's determination. There are among them, Winebagos, one Kickapoo and one Piankeshaw, who were in the late action, and I trust would be no pleasant sight to our unfortunate and mutilated soldiers.

They say the Prophet has made his escape, and is now among the Hurons.—I am now under orders to sit as Member of a general Court Martial in Vincennes on the 2d of February, but shall not leave this until I have received your Excellency's reply to this communication. With the highest respect, &c.

J. SNELLING, Capt.

His Ex. Wm. H. Harrison.

Speech of the Orator of the Kickapoos, (Address to Gov. Harrison.)

Last summer I was very glad to see you at Vincennes, what you then told us was the truth, the white flag you then gave me I yet hold, I hope you will take pity on me.

Father—The Kickapoos and Winebagos's intention was not to strike the white people, but the Prophet told them many lies, and made them do it. Now father, what you tell me I will do, I will not strike the white people any more, you may depend father, that not one white man will be injured by the Kickapoos, Winebagos, Piankeshaws, or Patawattimies.

Father—The time the Prophet came to the Wabash, he said he had communication with the *Great Spirit*, I came there to see him, for I thought he must be a good Indian to speak to the *Great Spirit*—The time I started from the big village, my heart was not to strike the white people, but to hear what the *Great Spirit* said to the Indians.

Father—I am very sorry you lost some of your young men—you did not make the war yourself, the Indians did it, but the bad man told them they must.

(To Captain Snelling.)

Brother—All the Indians, the Kickapoos, Winebagos, Piankeshaws and Patawattimies have lost some young men, but we put that aside, we hope you will also. Our chiefs told me to go to the Governor, but you have stopped us here, and I may say to you what I have to tell the Governor.

(To Governor Harrison.)

Father—I love my women and children as well as I do myself; I wish you to love and take pity on them. I now hold the white wampum you gave to me at Vincennes, in my hand.

Father—I throw the tomahawk on the ground, I shall no more make war with the white people. I bury the war club and tomahawk in pity to my women and children.

Father—What the Miamies tell me I shall do, because I know the Miamies are good friends to the United States.—I know they are right, they tell me the truth, what they think I also think.

Father—I wish you to try to use your red children as before—to pity the women and children, and take the chiefs by the hand, you will not and any bad thing in the breasts of your red children, I speak the truth.

(To Captain Snelling.)

Brother—I wish you to try the best you can to have peace as quick as possible. Brother, hold fast what I tell you, it is the truth, all my people who are killed are as dirt, I think no more of them—the dead people look from the ground toward their father, and wish they once more could speak to him. I now present you with a string of Wampum in behalf of the Winebagos, Kickapoos and Piankeshaws—I also present you with one for the Patawattimies. Brother—hear what I tell you, for it is the truth. My brother who was killed, speaks to me from the ground, and tells to go to my father—my brother was not angry when he fought—but that bad man told him to strike my Father.

Capt. Snelling's Reply.

Brothers—I have listened to what you have said, and rejoice that you discovered an inclination to walk in the right path. The wampum you have given me I now hold in my hand, and shall immediately send it to your Great Father the Governor. He has been very angry with you, you have killed many of his warriors without a cause. It is in his power to drive you beyond the great waters—but our Father loves peace better than war, and will take pity on those of his red children who return to their duty. I have no authority to speak for him, but shall soon hear and tell you what he says.—In the mean time you may follow your usual employment unmolested, for the white warriors scorn to strike the defenceless, or injure the peaceful hunter.

A letter from a gentleman in Congress to the Editor of the Baltimore Sun, dated Washington, Jan. 18, says:

"I have before me a letter from a gentleman dated at Gallatin, the 7th inst. I believe the place is in Tennessee. I give you the following extract:

"The latest information we have had from our Indian friends, viz. a Mr. Isaac Weakley, of Montgomery county died with me on Sunday last, states, that on Thursday evening before he saw Colonel Cock of this county, who told Weakley, that he had been riding night and day for 24 hours, among the different captains companies in the county, in order to raise men to go against a large body say 3 or 400 of Indians, which were encamped before the mouth of Cumberland on the north of Ohio, which had already taken 12 flat bottomed boats and 3 of keel boats, destroyed them and their cargoes, killed every soul except two who escaped in a canoe.

Did this report of Mr. Weakley need corroboration, it is confirmed by a Mr. Wilkinson who arrived in this neighborhood last night direct by land from the mouth of Cumberland, and I must add that I am afraid it is but too true. Mr. Weakley adds that they are composed of Cherokees, Creeks and Huggas.

Philadelphia Gazette, January 21, 1812.

The bill for raising a Volunteer Corps passed the House of Representatives on Friday by a large majority. In the Senate it was read a first and second time and referred to a select committee. No other business of moment has been done in the Senate for two days past.

House of Representatives JAN. 21.

Mr. Bibb presented the memorial of a Merchant of Georgia. The petitioner under faith that the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed, as stated in the President's Proclamation of Nov. 1810, had fitted out a vessel for France, where she was condemned under those decrees. He therefore prays relief. Referred to the Secretary of State.